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PROCEEDINGS AND ACTS OF THE ASSEMBLY, 1748-51.

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The European background upon which American affairs were projected when the Assembly met in session in 1748, found Great Britain still engaged with France in what in the colonies was called King George's War, but when the Assembly met in 1749, Governor Ogle was able to congratulate the province upon the restoration of peace, which had been effected by the recently signed treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.

Samuel Ogle, who had entered upon his third term as Governor in 1746, continued to serve in that capacity during the period covered by this volume, and died in office, May 3rd, 1752. He was an excellent governor, and the controversies which took place between him and the members of the Lower House, who were of the Country, or anti-Proprietary party, at the time usually in a slight majority in this body, were due rather to the rising spirit of independence then developing in the colonies, than to any feeling of ill will towards the Governor himself, who was tactful and personally popular. As the General Assembly did not meet in 1752 until after Ogle's death, this volume completes the story of the activities of the Assembly during his last administration. The Country party was continually at loggerheads with the Proprietary party as represented by the Governor, the Upper House and the followers of the Proprietary in the Lower House, usually in the minority here. Charles, the fifth Lord Baltimore, died, April 24th 1751, and his son Frederick, the sixth and last Lord, then a minor, became Proprietary. With Frederick's delinquencies later volumes will deal.

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GEORGE CALVERT AT OXFORD.

By BROMLEY SMITH.

The Lords Baltimore, first to last, were educated men. They may not have been scholars, in the sense that they could produce erudite works; but they were able to set down their thoughts in an orderly way, according to the teachings of the schools, and they could even flavor their printed efforts with traces of university instruction. George Calvert, for instance, the first of the line, while a senior at Trinity College, Oxford, penned Latin elegiac verses of sufficient merit to have them accepted for publication in a memorial volume issued by the University.

The immediate occasion for his lines was the death of Sir Henry Unton, an alumnus of Oriel College. Every Oxford man was shocked when that distinguished diplomat and soldier suddenly dropped his pen and lance. Collegiate interest was due partly to Unton's position as Elizabeth's Ambassador to the court of Henry IV of France, partly to his bravery on horseback and on foot at the Battle of Zutphen, in which Sir Philip Sidney received his fatal wound, but largely to a certain dramatic incident, which was as sensational as Raleigh's chivalrous deed, when he cast his cloak in the mud to protect the dainty feet of the Queen. Unton became Elizabeth's champion as soon as he heard that the Duke of Guise had referred to Her Majesty "impudently, lightly, and overboldly." He challenged that

gentleman to meet him with whatever arms he should choose, on horseback or on foot. The challenge continued: "Nor would I have you think any inequality of person between us, I being issued of as great a race and noble house every way as yourself. . . . If you consent not to meet me, I will hold you, and cause you to be generally held, for the arrantest coward and most slanderous slave that lives in all France."

Unton's challenge, thrice sent, was not accepted; hence the painful necessity of posting the Duke. When the champion's lance dropped from his failing hand in 1596, the University authorized a memorial volume to which it invited contributions from faculty, friends, and students. Young Calvert was one of the contributors, his poem being entitled "*Carmen funebre in D. Hen. Untonum.*" Without minimizing the literary merits of the verses, we should not regard them as a spontaneous outburst of grief over a great personal loss, but rather as a school exercise, inspired by the chivalrous career of an Oxford man.

School exercises in Latin verse, in imitation of classic models, were required of all students in the Arts course. Few of these escaped the waste-basket and were published; such as, for instance, the *Silva* of John Milton of Cambridge, the *Carmen funebre* of George Calvert of Oxford, and the *Messiah* of Samuel Johnson. It is generally admitted that considerable literary ability is necessary for an Englishman to turn his thought into Latin, and especially into Latin verse. Calvert must have possessed considerable ability even in his college days, else he would never have been asked by King James to assist in the composition of the attack on Vorstius, the Dutch theologian, to say nothing of the correspondence with foreign powers incident to the office of Secretary of State.

Where he obtained the rudiments of Latin is unknown, but he was probably instructed by some Yorkshire domine, or by some college student who had been permitted to lop off a few terms between his degrees. George's progress must have been satisfactory, for at the age of fourteen he set out for Oxford on horseback, going in a fair-sized party for company and safety. Each student had a sum of money for travelling expenses and

for the fees at the University. Arrived at Oxford, George applied for admission into Trinity College.

His credentials must have met with approval, else the Head of the college would not have entered his name in the Buttery-book, thereby permitting him to be served with bread, beer, meat, and other articles of diet. After a room had been assigned to him, a tutor was engaged, who thenceforth guided his studies and acquainted him with the doctrines of the established church.

Traces of this tutoring system are evident at The Johns Hopkins University and other American institutions, in the appointment of advisors for undergraduates. As these advisors are not paid by the colleges nor by the students for their services, their work of supervision is apt to be perfunctory. In the English system the tutor makes his living by training pupils and preparing them for the tests. Fortunate was the lad who fell into the hands of an able, conscientious tutor. The name of George's tutor is not known, but he must have been an expert, judging by the speed with which he put his pupil through the course—two years and eight months instead of four years.

After Calvert had been at Trinity about two weeks, a Beadle, who had found his name on the Buttery-book, instructed him to appear before Vice-Chancellor Yeldard on a Friday. When that day came, the Beadle formed a little procession, which he led down to the Vice's court or lodgings, where the exercises of matriculation were performed. The boys were introduced by the Head of their college, or his deputy, listened to a little speech of welcome, and then took an oath to support the Thirty-nine Articles and the Book of Common Prayer. If Calvert had been at this time a Romanist, he would have stayed away from the matriculation ceremony to avoid signing the Subscription-book, which contained the Articles. On account of his age, being under sixteen, he was not required to acknowledge the Supremacy of Elizabeth, that oath being reserved until he was more mature and being made a condition of graduation.

The next step in matriculation involved allegiance to the University itself. In the presence of his mates, the Beadles, and other functionaries, Calvert took the following oath:

Vice-Chancellor: "With your hands on the Sacro-sanct Evangels of Christ, you do swear to observe all the Statutes, Privileges, and Customs of this University of Oxford; so help you God."

George: "I do."

Having agreed to be loyal to the Church and the University, he was led to the Matriculation Register, in which he, or a Beadle, penned the words that made Oxford his Alma Mater: "12 July 1594, Trin., Calverte, George; Yorks., pleb. f. 14." In this brief form was given the date of matriculation, the college, the name, the shire of residence, the station of the father, and the age of the student. Of these items 'Yorkshire' was important, not from the standpoint of residence, for that should have included his village, Kipling, but because it designated a county from which or for which a scholarship might be allotted. There is no record of George's receiving any scholarship. 'Pleb. f.,' the abbreviation of *plebeii filius*, son of a plebian or commoner, determined the fees of the University, which varied according to the rank of the parent. The age, in this case, indicated that he need not take the Oath of Supremacy.

Although George was young in years, he was worldly wise; for when he seized the pen he pulled one over on the Vice and the Registrar, by signing as a 'pleb. fil.,' or in college parlance, as a commoner. The fee for matriculation in this rank was only four pence. A few years later, when George was ready for his degree, he supplicated as a 'gen. fil.,' that is, a '*generosi filius*,' or son of a gentleman, the matriculation fee for which rank would have been one shilling. The reader is permitted to infer that George's family had come up a peg, or that he had fattened his purse by eight pence.

Having begun his college career propitiously, the fourteen year old boy purchased a cap and gown suitable to an Oxford 'man,' of his class, and began to study under the guidance of his tutor.

Authority for those first days at Oxford is not discoverable in any documents written by George Calvert; but is inferred from

details found in Jeremy Bentham's *Memoirs*. His father thus describes the initiation of Jeremy. "Entered my son a commoner at Queen's College; and he subscribed the Statutes of the University in the apartment of Dr. Browne, the Prevost of Queen's, he being the vice-chancellor; and by his recommendation I placed my son under the care of Mr. Jacob Jefferson, as his tutor, paying Mr. Jefferson for caution-money, £8; entrance to Butter, etc., 10 s.; matriculation, 17 s. 6 d.; table fees, 10 s. The age of my dear son, upon his being admitted of the University this day, is twelve years, three months, and thirteen days. . . . Dined in commons at Queen's College with Mr. Jefferson and the rest of the fellows and gownsmen of the house. Paid for commoners gown for my son, 12 s. 6 d. Paid for cap and tassel, 7 s."

Having been admitted, George was not allowed to settle down quietly with his tutor, for the upper classmen needed a little fun. This was obtained by subjecting the Freshmen to a form of hazing called 'tucking.' The verdant youth was ordered to hold out his chin, so that an upper classman might grate off the skin with a sharp thumbnail. The branded Freshman was then requested to drink a beer glass of salt water. Next, he took an oath, administered by the senior cook, upon an old shoe, which he was required to kiss reverently. Lastly, he was told to mount a chair which was placed upon a table, and from that high point to make a "pretty apothegm, jest or bull, or to speak eloquent nonsense, to make the company laugh."

When George had been thus initiated, his tutor introduced him to his books, even though it was July, for under the English system serious work is done during vacations, while term time is devoted to lectures, examinations, and sociability.

When the Michael term opened in October, George began to attend lectures on Latin grammar, delivered in Latin, designed to prevent him from "breaking Priscian's head," as making errors in Latin construction was called. It was absolutely necessary for him to master Latin, because the texts were written in that language, the lectures were given in it, the disputations for the degrees were in that tongue, and conversation in the schools

was ordered to be in Latin, although commonly it was 'dog-Latin.' In short, every student, teacher, and officer of the University was supposed to forget English, while on the campus. Even "familiar letters," such as those of Milton, were frequently written in Latin. As a result of this discipline Calvert was able to compose a meritorious poem for the *Funebria Nobilissimi ac Praestantissimi Equitis, D. Henrici Untoni*, while in college; and afterward to perform secretarial duties for the home and foreign office, as well as to assist James in his religious controversies. Latin, in short, was the key to knowledge and preferment in college and in court.

The little poem already mentioned was buried with many others in a volume of memorial verse, laid on the shelf, and forgotten. As anything connected with the life of the Founder of Maryland has value to citizens of the Free State, a search was made among the libraries for a copy of the rare volume. Finally, it was discovered in The Henry Huntington Library and Art Gallery of San Marino, California. A photostat was taken and forwarded to Baltimore. From this the following reproduction was made:

P*ristina dum fuerat, monstrisq; notabilis atas,
Hæc olim cecinere poeta:
Corpora præ lachrymis, varias induta figuras,
Antiquam deperdere formam:
Sic Phætoniades germani funera flentes,
Sic Niobe, & iam mæsta Cupressus.
Quod si vera canant, & pristina secla redirent,
Perpetuò memoraberis Unton;
Namq; tuos cineres dum quis gemibundus in urna
Imponet, condetq; sepulchro;
In silicem, aut marmor cedet, nec concidet unquam
Perpetuum Untoni monumentum.*

Georgius Calvert, Coll.
S. Trinit.

The free translation of the Alemanian Strophies, employed by Calvert, here given, follows closely the order of words, while

the annotations show that he was familiar with Servius' edition of Virgil, or that he had been browsing in the *Metamorphoses* of Ovid.

While there was an age, pristine and famed for its marvels,

These things at times the poets sang:

Persons, on account of tears, having put on varied forms,

Lost their former shape:

Thus the daughters of Phaeton, lamenting the loss of their brother,

Thus Niobe, and even the unhappy Cypressus.

But if they sang the truth, and the early days should return,

You, O Unton, will be remembered forever;

For indeed as soon as anyone, bemoaning, in the urn thine ashes

Shall place, and shall hide them in the tomb;

He shall be changed into stone or marble, nor shall ever perish

The enduring memorial to Unton.

Notes: The daring young Phaeton, unable to curb the fiery steeds that drew the golden chariot of the Sun, was playing havoc with the heavens and the earth, when Zeus, the Almighty Father, unsheathed his lightnings and hurled the youth to the ground. The sisters of Phaeton bewailed his loss for many months, until they themselves were turned into trees, that shed forever amber tears. Ovid, *Metamorph.*, I, 750 ff.

The beautiful Niobe, mother of seven sons and seven daughters, was so proud of them that she scorned sacrifices to the goddess Latona, because she had borne only two children, Apollo and Diana. Latona called upon her children to chastise the insolent Niobe. They obeyed in a terrible way. Soon all of the children were slain by the silver arrows of the gods, while Niobe's husband, crazed with grief, made way with himself. So tremendous was the sorrow of Niobe, that she turned to stone, yet tears continued to trickle forever from the marble. Ovid, *Met.* VI, 145 ff.

By a Roman custom a bough of cypress was placed before the door of a house of mourning. In a grove, described by Ovid, was a cone-shaped cypress tree, which once had been the lovely

youth, Cyparissus, beloved by Apollo. Inadvertently the boy killed a tame stag on which he was wont to ride. Seized with immoderate grief, he resolved on death and begged from Apollo the boon, that he might mourn forever. The god, himself full of sadness, changed the youth into a cypress, saying as he did so "your place shall always be where others grieve." Ovid, *Met.* X, 120 ff.

Calvert was obliged to apply his knowledge of Latin, while in college, to Logic and Philosophy, partly by lectures and partly by disputations. Through the first he was supposed to absorb information and principles; through the second, to demonstrate his ability to use them. The lecture system was extensively used because texts were scarce and costly, being owned only by the wealthier students. Oral disputations were the means of finding out the knowledge and ability of the pupils, written examinations not being given in those days. Accordingly three times every week George was required to be present at the exercises in his college, ready to dispute in Latin before his mates and teachers on logical and philosophical questions. Further, if he failed to be present in his college hall as an auditor, he was fined two shillings; and if he did not take his turn as Respondent or Prior Opponent, he was mulcted twelve shillings. It would appear that the course at Oxford for boys of Calvert's age was much more strenuous than that of the first two years of a modern high school.

In addition to these disputations in the hall of Trinity, there were also declamations. Calvert was required to write a speech in Latin, to memorize it, and then to deliver it before his mates. Members of the faculty were present to see that no scurrilous or derisive words were uttered, that nothing slurring or derogatory should be said concerning his associates, the faculty, or the institution. Sad experience had taught the Heads that some students in those days were inclined to personalities and unseemly language, even as they are nowadays. Lacking a college paper or comic magazine through which to criticize or lampoon their mates, the faculty, or the policies of the institution, Cal-

vert's associates came out openly with their jokes and obscenities. And let it be said that a declamation in the Elizabethan days was exceedingly ribald before it drew the censure of the Principal of a hall. Some of the choice humor over which Calvert's companions guffawed is so offensive to our delicate ears that the surviving manuscripts are reserved for the private delectation of the erudite.

If the language of the students was sometimes rough, so also was their outward conduct, for they occasionally indulged in what is today called 'rough-house.' These college scraps were common between the Boreals, or Northerners, and the Australs, or Southerners, in England; just as they were between the nations at the University of Paris. Although the Aularian or Hall Rules directed that no students should interrupt by roaring or stamping, that they should not shove or push each other here and there, nor stir up fights, brawls, or tumults; boisterousness overcame good manners not only in the halls, but also in the streets of Oxford. Fierce indeed were the battles between town and gown. As Calvert afterward displayed an adventurous spirit, it is quite probable that he fought side by side with the Yorkshire boys in some of the scholastic collisions. These riotous scenes were, of course, infrequent, for college work was serious and on the whole arduous.

How arduous the course at Oxford was can be judged from the prescribed subjects. Twice a week for a year Calvert listened to lectures on Aristotelian Rhetoric, amplified by the precepts of Cicero, Quintilian, and Hermogenes. Twice a week he wrestled with Aristotelian Logic. Between times he attended lectures on Ethics, Politics, and Economics—all based on Aristotle. Then came Natural Philosophy, which was thoroughly saturated with Aristotle's views of the physical universe. Finally, a little Arithmetic, Geometry, Astronomy, and Music, topped off by Aristotelian Metaphysics, completed the instruction.

No one need be frightened at the Oxford curriculum of Calvert's day, for it is still the standard in many of our colleges. Grammar, and its handmaiden, Literature, is taught, because it

shows the pupil how to use language; Logic, because it teaches correct thinking; Rhetoric, because the tone of speech and writing should be persuasive and colorful. Mathematics is supposed to develop the power to reason abstractly. Natural Philosophy, alias Physics, puts the student in close touch with nature in all her visible and even invisible forms. Ethics conveys some knowledge of human nature and society. Metaphysics conveys the speculations of learned doctors and saints on being. One who has pursued such courses should feel at ease among cultured men anywhere. George Calvert, under the guidance of his tutor, must have passed them in a creditable manner, for his after life was spent among the educated class.

Passing the subjects mentioned was no easy matter, for it involved oral disputations in public. The first of a series was taken by Calvert when he sought to become a 'sophister general.' This rank was attained by going through the following statutory procedure: the candidate was required to hand in three questions to the Master of his house a week before his test. When they had been approved, he hung them on the doors of the schools at eight o'clock of the morning of the day of disputation. His Opponents had been selected and notified. At the proper hour two stately beadles, bearing maces, strode before the disputants to the schools, charging each boy two shillings for the service.

The exercise in which young Calvert now participated was called 'doing generals.' As Respondent he defended his questions against the attacks of two Opponents from one o'clock until three, in the presence of a Regent Master, who acted as Moderator. On another day he himself acted as one of the Opponents against some Respondent. When these two disputations had been performed and his *testamur* had been duly signed, George was created a 'sophister general,' a kind of sub-degree attesting his proficiency in logic and grammar. The ceremony of creation was conducted by one of the Moderators of the disputations, who made a speech 'in praise of Aristotle and true logic,' gave each boy a copy of Aristotle's logic, and slipped over his head a plain black hood.

Having come through this preliminary test successfully, George prepared to take the next step toward a Bachelor's Degree. First, he obtained leave from Trinity College to 'supplicate,' or ask, the Congregation of the University for the degree. Permission being granted, he wrote out a paper to this effect: "I, George Calvert, student in the Faculty of Arts at Trinity College, do supplicate the Venerable Congregation of Masters Regents, since I have spent four years in the study of Logic, have responded to a Bachelor in Quadragesima, have been created a sophister general, and have completed all those exercises required by the statutes, that these be sufficient to admit me to lecture on some book of Aristotle's Logic."

George placed his 'supplicat' in the hands of a Regent-Master from Trinity, who took him to St. Mary's Church, clad in academical dress, but bareheaded. This was done, so that the members of the Congregation might look him over. They might refuse to grant his petition on account of unbecoming manners, such as insolence; weak morals; heterodoxy either in politics, philosophy, or religion; or intellectual deficiency. When George's turn came his Regent-Master stood in the middle of the floor and read out the 'Supplicat.' Then the Proctors went round the room and took the votes. A member whispered into the Proctor's ear, 'concedo,' if he were favorable, or 'nego,' if adverse. If there was no opposition the Proctor returned to the platform and announced that the prayer was granted. Four separate times George went through this ordeal. Then, there having been no objections, the Proctor pronounced the grace finally granted, and caused an entry to be made in the register of the Congregation.

Although young Calvert had been granted permission to go ahead, Oxford traditions required him to undergo certain ceremonies. One of these was called 'circuitus et visitatio.' This consisted in asking the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors to summon a Congregation, which might finally pass upon and grant the degree. On the afternoon before the Congregation met, a beadle led George, attired in academical dress, but bareheaded, and a Regent-Master from Trinity, round the schools (circuitus) and

to the abodes of the Vice-Chancellor, Senior Proctor, and Junior Proctor (*visitatio*), before sunset. In this way everyone concerned was given an opportunity in broad daylight to look at the candidate and to object, if he saw fit.

The next ceremony was called the 'depositio,' because nine Bachelors of Arts had to appear in the outer room of the Congregation-house and 'depone' for the candidate. George, accordingly, was obliged to ask nine men to meet the Proctor, kneel before him, and take oath that they would declare their real sentiments as to his fitness in morals and knowledge. This information they conveyed to the Proctor by whispering in his ear: 'I know,' or 'I don't know,' or 'I believe.' In George's case a majority must have whispered 'I know,' for he was notified at his College that all was well. After that he was marched down to the Church and handed a pen with which to sign the XXXIX Articles, and next was required to take the oath of assent to the Royal Supremacy. All of these preliminaries out of the way, George was brought into the Congregation-house and presented to the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors, by the Regent-Master of Trinity, who held his right hand.

The Vice-Chancellor then admitted the boy to his degree in a Latin formula, here translated: "Sir George Calvert, I admit you to lecture on any book whatsoever of Aristotle's Logic, and in addition of those arts which you are supposed to have heard under the statutes; and besides by my authority and by that of the whole University I give to you the power to enter the schools, to lecture, and to dispute, and to do all the other things which appertain to the degree of Bachelor of Arts."

An entry of this admission appears in the Register of Oxford, as follows: "Trinity. Calvert (Calvart) George; (gen. fil. n. m., a student of municipal law) adm. B. A. 23 Feb. 1597." According to this entry his family belonged to the gentry instead of the commonalty, as he had signed at matriculation. It also contained the information that George was the oldest son in the family, *maximus natu*, that he had been a law student who had been admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts on the 23rd of February, 1597.

Although young Calvert had been admitted to the degree and was by courtesy styled 'Bachelor of Arts,' privileged to prefix 'Dominus,' or in English, 'Sir,' to his name, he had not yet fulfilled all the requirements. When his 'grace' was granted, permitting him to aspire to the degree, there was a proviso; namely, that he determine in the next Quadragesima. Indeed, immediately after his admission he was taken to the Arts School and there asked by his presenter three questions, among which was this one: "What is a good?" To these questions he replied, "Aristotle will answer for me in the next Quadragesima."

This Quadragesimal or Lenten disputation was the last step in completing the Bachelor's degree and was technically called 'Determination.' Sir George Calvert had about two months in which to prepare for the coming ordeal. On Egg-Saturday, which is the Saturday before Ash-Wednesday, he donned his cap and gown, and presented himself at St. Mary's. Again nine Senior Bachelors 'deponed' that he was fit to determine. His name was then listed in a Register of the Determinants and his fee was paid to the Registrar. Joining with his fellow Determinants, George next helped to elect two of their own number to act as 'collectors.' These men divided the coming bachelors into groups of ten and assigned them to the schools where they were to dispute. Great was the strife over the election of these 'collectors,' for in their hands was the placing of the disputants in pleasant schools, as well as on 'gracious' days—that is, days when the students disputed only two hours instead of three. Those who were placed on the last day of the schedule were said to be 'dogged.' No one knows whether Calvert drew a favorable position, nor whether he attended the banquet given by the determining bachelors at the close of the Egg-Saturday proceedings.

Certain it is, however, that on Ash-Wednesday he was in the procession that marched to the schools, candidates from each college being shepherded by their Deans. The students went through a rehearsal, with typical questions propounded to them for practice.

Having been coached for the coming exercises, the boys continued their researches in the libraries so that they might be ready for the forty days' battle, which lasted from the first Monday of Lent until the Friday before Palm-Sunday. Every Saturday they were refreshed by prayers at eight o'clock in the morning at St. Mary's. On Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays the disputations took place in the afternoon from one o'clock to five, on questions taken from the logic of Aristotle. On Fridays they disputed on grammar, rhetoric, politics, and ethics from nine to twelve in the morning. George, as a Determining Bachelor, was an Opponent twice against students of the lower ranks, each of whom defended propositions; that is, they "responded under a Bachelor in Quadragesima." Theoretically at least George was supposed to criticize the arguments of the younger men and finally to sum up or *determine* the question.

Having 'stood in Quadragesima,' as the exercise was called, for forty days, the Determining Bachelors met for the last time on the Saturday before Palm-Sunday, said their prayers, and heard a speech by the Vice-Chancellor in which he praised or criticized the way they had handled the questions, and congratulated them on the attainment of their Bachelor's Degree. Naturally the boys celebrated the occasion by a great feast, paid for by the 'Collectors' from the fees charged for arranging the disputations.

In all of the disputations which have been mentioned Calvert and his mates were controlled by the Heads of the University. These men, made wise by years of experience with the undergraduate mind, always passed upon the questions beforehand, in order to block the discussion of trivial or tabooed propositions. They allowed no one to argue on controversial problems of the political world or on unorthodox religious questions; for the University was tied to the established church and the Throne. All philosophical doctrines concerning God, the eternity of the world, the immortality of the soul, and others of like character were to be conformable and attempered to the Christian dogmas. Thus did those in authority seek to stamp out impiety and to

imbue the coming generation with a true and undefiled religion, as it was understood by the party in power.

In addition to religious conformity, Calvert, as a disputant, was obliged to stick close to Aristotle, for that great master, according to the Statutes of the University, was supreme. Whenever a student discussed rhetorical, political, or moral questions, he was required to quote Aristotle and the Peripatetics in support. Failure to bring them into the argument as authorities was penalized severely, either by not counting the disputation or by fining the guilty student heavily as often as he committed the offense. It is probable that Calvert conformed in all respects to the requirements, revealing himself at that time of his life to be a devoted Aristotelian, Anglican, and Elizabethan.

Although he had been admitted to his degree in February and had passed the Lenten disputations, the College year did not close until after the great Commencement early in July. To this academic celebration George probably invited his folks and other gentry of the neighborhood. A rich program awaited those who came down from Yorkshire, provided they understood Latin, and if they did not, there were in Oxford town numerous social events and delightful shops.

The Commencement of the Class of '97 began on 'Act Saturday,' when Vesperial Disputations were held by the different faculties. One of the questions presented by the philosophical department must have deeply interested Calvert. It was entitled, "The planting of colonies strengthens rather than weakens a nation." According to the custom of scholastic disputation, the performers cited ancient Greek and Roman authorities, and probably made some mention of Frobisher, Raleigh, and other explorers. Who can deny that this proposition and others of like character, discussed during his course, may have set in motion that train of activities which eventually led him to Avalon and Jamestown, and finally caused him to ask Charles I for the Charter of Maryland?

When the philosophers had 'kept their act,' the lawyers put

William Aubrey in the Respondent's chair to defend three legal questions:

- "1. Whether the children of two brothers or two sisters should be united in marriage?"—Decided in the Affirmative.
- "2. Whether things taken by the enemy and recovered ought to be restored to the first owner?"—Affirmative.
- "3. Whether a contract without a consideration can produce an action?"—Negative.

The Medicals, probably lacking candidates, presented no disputations. The Theologians, however, filled the gap fully by letting loose nine champions who were prepared to defend twenty-seven questions, dealing with the authenticity of the Scriptures, predestination, freedom of the will, the authority of the Pope, the temporal power of the church, and others connected with the Thirty-nine Articles. Robert Inkforby, for example, maintained that "Rome is Babylon." William Vaughan declared that "The souls of those who were faithful before the coming of Christ are in heaven." John Harding ventured the opinion that "The vernacular versions of the Scriptures ought to be available to all, irrespective of persons."

Let it be known at this point that if Calvert's folks came down to Oxford expecting to hear their beliefs upheld, they were gratified to the full, for the institution put on a thoroughly orthodox program. Nevertheless they must have been rather nonplussed when they heard views diametrically opposite expressed by the speakers, for a disputation involved a *pro* and a *con*. Hence in spite of preconceived notions, the auditors were forced to sit still, while the most heretical ideas were advanced, supposedly, of course, to be overthrown. Thus did young Calvert get the Catholic point of view in a Protestant University, a point of view which years afterward he openly adopted.

Passing next over a Sunday filled with special music and doctrinal sermons, the Yorkshire visitors were ushered on Monday to the 'Act Comitial,' which was held in the presence of a distinguished gathering of scholars arrayed in gorgeous aca-

demie costumes, and of the public clad in such finery as fashion might dictate. Again there was a program of disputations handled by the brightest minds in the University. Each department presented the usual three questions, only a few of which will be given, namely, those of the Department of Theology. It seems that the original questions submitted by the disputants had been turned down by the Congregation. In their places others were substituted:

- "1. The polity or rule of the Anglican Church does not conflict with divine law."
- "2. The same kingdom ought not tolerate diverse religions."
- "3. Without consulting of parents no betrothal ought to be contracted, nor marriage."

It must be admitted that such an intellectual program, delivered in Latin, would hardly be appreciated by a general Commencement audience of our day, nor indeed, if the truth were known, did it appeal to every one in Calvert's day. There were, however, two means by which the exercises were lightened, one of which was the distribution of verses written by the disputants, and the other was a comic disputation by the *Terrae Filius*. This roguish 'Son of the Earth' was a licensed buffoon who "split the ears of the groundlings" as well as those of distinguished scholars who had come up or down to Oxford, by lambasting the Vice-Chancellor, the Professors, Beadles, and the institution in general. Those who had had their imperious way in the class-rooms and lecture-halls were now roasted to a turn in the presence of a sympathetic audience. There was no escape, for the Statutes required a *Terrae Filius*. If his appearance were interdicted on account of scurrility the year before, there would be a great to do over the breaking of the University's law; for the crowd loved a witty *Terrae Filius*. As a way out of the dilemma the Heads fell back upon a section of the Statutes that forbade scurrilous and indecent language, and gave them the right to suspend, expel, or imprison the fellow who dared to defame the fair name of the University or to

besmirch its learned Professors. Sometimes the overhanging threat worked, and sometimes it failed. If the audacious student would not recant on bended knees, a 'bannimus' was posted, whereupon he vanished from collegiate circles. As Calvert graduated successfully it is probable that he was a law-abiding student; at least in the list of *Terrae Filii* his name does not appear.

One final ceremony concluded his course at Oxford; that is, the Commencement dinner—an immemorial custom, continued to this day in nearly all colleges. At Oxford there were many dinners, furnished by wealthy graduates, who in a gastronomic way topped their education. One George Nevill of Balliol College spread three tables before two hundred and sixty guests with sufficient viands to keep their jaws busy for two days. As George Calvert was not plentifully supplied with funds, he probably avoided excessive expenditure.

Although he had now completed the required course and received his degree, Calvert's education was by no means complete. According to a custom prevailing among students, a continental tour was necessary to round out his training. This tour was made in company with other young men, who travelled through France and Italy, viewing in person the scenes of which they had read and heard, as well as acquiring a conversational knowledge of modern languages. It has been assumed that Calvert learned these tongues at college, but such training is rather improbable, for the subjects were not in the curriculum, and further Calvert must have been very busy with the regular course, which he completed in three years. If he did pursue them, he must have been under some private tutor, who could at most have given him only the rudiments. It is more reasonable to assume that Calvert's knowledge of Italian, at least, was acquired while in Italy. Certainly he absorbed enough to be attracted by a proverb which he afterward adopted as the heraldic motto of the Calverts: "*Fatti Maschii Parole Femine*"—"Deeds for Men, Words for Women."

On his return to England Calvert put his knowledge of Latin, French and Italian to use in the State Department under Cecil.

Success came to him, for he won the goodwill of King James I. That scholarly monarch decided to make a progress to Oxford in August, 1605, conveying with him Cecil, Calvert, and many others. To do honor to the distinguished visitors, the Convocation voted to confer the Master's Degree upon Privy Councillors, Earls, Barons, other nobles, and "*equites aurati et alii egregii viri*—knights bachelor and other notable men," and to incorporate certain Cambridge Masters and Bachelors. Calvert of Trinity, then in his twenty-fifth year, came under the heading of 'notables,' while his friend and patron, Cecil, was grouped with the Cambridge men, who by a fine courtesy existing within the 'republic of letters' could be incorporated as Oxford men. On that same day, August 30, 1605, there were added to the Registered Masters of Arts, by creation, one Duke, five Earls, one Viscount, one Bishop, four Barons, three Lords, twenty Knights, and eight Esquires (the last one being Calvert), in addition to seventeen Cambridge Masters and one Cambridge Bachelor of Divinity, John Oliver.

As George Calvert sat among these eminencies, the last man in the lowest rank, he did not dream that he was to rise through Knighthood to a Baronage and to become the inceptor of a great free state three thousand miles away. At the time he was content to receive an honor, to renew his college associations, and to attune his mind to the disputations which were provided by the learned Doctors of the various faculties. No mere students were allowed to perform in the presence of King Jamy, for he was himself a man of parts, being able to speak Latin and to expound demonology and other theologic lore. First on the program came an 'Act in Divinity,' introduced by the Vice-Chancellor, who read the accompanying verses and announced the questions:

- "1. Whether Saints and Angels know the thoughts of the heart?"
- "2. Whether in time of pestilence Pastors of churches ought to visit the sick?"

Calvert and other Oxford men knew that when a plague struck

the town the pastors generally left town in spite of the Biblical injunction, to "visit the sick." The King took such a lively interest in the question that he called for a Testament, hunted for a well-known passage, and, when he had found it, so says the reporter, "stood up and sayd *Audi, Audi* (Hear, hear) . . . read the place and then readily and eloquently expounded the meaning." Calvert and his friends must have winked at each other when they heard the conceited King butt into a disputation.

Later in the day the King showed that he was an allrounder by joining in a legal discussion. He warmed up to such an extent that he took the questions out of the hands of the Moderator and settled them himself. The Law Department had put forward these questions:

- "1. Whether a judge in giving his decision should be required to follow the legal proofs brought forth in the trial, contrary to the truth known privately by himself?"
- "2. Whether decisions and agreements should be made in good faith or in strict justice?"

In the following way did the reporter happily narrate the effect of the royal intrusions: "After the King first spoke, the Scholars began a *Plaudite*; at the second time, the graver men, crying in the end *Vivat Rex*. At the third time, the Prince, Nobility and all, and they with great vehemency." Jamy was having a delightful time.

The next day he came back for more. A question that dealt with Raleigh and the use of tobacco had been picked by the Physicians because the King had recently published "A Counterblast to Tobacco." It was worded:

"Whether frequent inhalation of foreign Nicotine is beneficial to health?"

As Jamy listened to the arguments in favor of the use of tobacco he became more and more excited. At last he leaped from his

seat and declared that he had never heard such weak reasoning. Fancy trying to prove "by an enumeration or induction that tobacco must need be good, because Kings, Princes, Nobles, Earles, Lords, Knights, Gentlemen of all countries and nations loved it. The King gave instance that there was one King that neither loved it nor liked it, which moved great delight." It was possible that a great deal of the delight was caused by the courtiers showing each other their pipes. Whether Calvert was addicted to the use of 'sot-weed' at that time is not known, but certain it is that the colony afterward founded by him drew its revenues largely from tobacco.

Later in the day the Philosophers attracted great interest by their arguments on the production of gold artificially. Nearly everybody believed that the baser metals could be transmuted into gold. The King had even succumbed to the blandishments of an alchemist who promised to enrich the royal coffers. When Jamy saw no returns from his investment, he began to bargain with colonial promotion companies, giving them liberal charters in return for a one-fifth of all precious metals obtained during their exploitation. Another question presented by the Philosophers was timely, for it involved the Spanish Armada and the expeditions to America. Young Calvert must have listened with deep interest to the *pros* and *cons* of this disputation:

"Whether to defend the bounds of a Kingdom is better than to enlarge the same?"

When the last of these highly intellectual academic exercises had been determined by the Moderators and the Masters had been created, George Calvert's college career was completed. From that time he devoted himself to King and country and University, even going so far as to represent the Oxford district in Parliament. His future education, if a life work may be so called, was practical and political, tinged, of course, to some extent by his academic courses. Without those college courses he could not have held high positions in the government. In memory of that College career and of subsequent achievements

a great preparatory school in Baltimore has placed upon its outer walls a full length statue of George Calvert, graduate of Oxford University, A. B. in course, and A. M. by creation.

UNPUBLISHED LETTERS.

REMBRANDT PEALE TO CHARLES F. MAYER.

Philad^a Oct. 12, 1830.

Dear Sir

I have the pleasure of informing you that I arrived from my European trip on Thursday last with my health very much improved—indeed it was only in Rome that I discovered how very precarious was the tenure of my existence, and not until I fixed my self in Florence that I found my constitution entirely renovated from the shocks it had received prior to my leaving Baltimore—chiefly the consequences of mental excitements. Still retaining my devotion to the Arts, I sought their Cradle in Italy and the scenes of their maturity, where the dreams of my early youth were realized in the possession of the most precious objects. I return from the feast not only refreshed and instructed, but without any loss of time and with a renewed lease of my life.

On other occasions you may hear more on this subject—at present I hasten to write you in relation to the business you have undertaken for my brother Rubens. On my arrival he put into my hands several papers, with some verbal explanations, that I might examine the subject here, as soon as I should find time after meeting my family. We have so much to say together that I can scarcely now attend to anything like business—yet as I find the 15th of October named for you to resume the business, I can perceive no excuse for delay or indecision. I am extremely sorry that he should have introduced my name, especially as a party aggrieved, without my knowledge or consent in any suit whatever. For tho' it does not appear on an

examination of the Act of Incorporation of the Baltimore Museum, that the stock created under the authority of the Trustees who were named in it, but who never met me to act as such, was intended to command an interest to be paid out of the receipts and profits of the Museum;—yet it is certain that as the money which I received for the stock was advanced for the consideration of the 8 per cent. when money was not otherwise to be obtained, I consented to take it on such a condition not without hopes that the Receipts and profits of the institution would enable me within the 8 years, to buy in all the stock. The times became unfortunate in Baltimore and I suffered in the general calamity. But it is more especially necessary for you to now recollect that my difficulties were greatly aggravated by the misfortunes of my connection with the gas company. The idea of such an enterprise originated with me and I was entitled to some of the advantages that might be derived from it—and would have enjoyed them largely had my plans, in co-operation with Mr. Gwynn, been carried into effect; but unfortunately the evils that fell upon the company arose almost entirely out of the misconceptions of Mr. Long and Col. Mosher with whom I was associated as a Committee, and who uniformly overruled and thwarted my designs—and then censured me for the errors which they had committed. The Museum consequently suffered by the want of my time and attention and the labours of J. Griffiths which were for a long time devoted to laborious tho' unavailing efforts to remedy the evils resulting from my coadjutors insisting on a bad scite, resisting my desires to make contracts with workmen &c &c. But what was worst of all to me, the unjust and severe conduct of those gentlemen had an effect on my nerves and mind most injurious to my family and nearly destructive to my life. For this they can never make me a sufficient compensation. The Museum was sacrificed—my fondest purposes blasted—I gave up all that I could—but I could not give up all, as I would have done had I been without wife and children. What I reserved was with the approving judgment of Mr.

Gwynn and is now under your kind management for my benefit.

But for the evils thus brought upon me by the gas business I should have been able to manage the affairs of the Museum, in spite of all other difficulties and without seeking the advantages of the law in its favourable construction of the clause which relates to the interest of stock. Had I sought any such assistance or advice it might then have operated to invite some favourable compromise which would have been mutually advantageous—But I have never hesitated for an instant as to the course of my duty, and cannot now consent to derive any advantages from law that would be at variance with justice or honour.

My brother Rubens having bought the Museum of me, as it stood on the 1st of May 1822, agreed to assume all my personal responsibilities in Baltimore, as they were stated to him by Mr. Robinson and me. His situation afterwards was not liberally considered by all the parties with whom he was involved and he was forced to withdraw himself from Baltimore where his zeal and efforts would have been so honourable to the city. Reluctant compromises have held him in part, but it is manifest that it should have been made his interest to concentrate in Baltimore the labours which he has divided between that city and New York. It is not to the credit of Baltimore that the liberal views and purposes of science should be sacrificed by the sordid calculations of shortsighted commercial avarice.

It was impossible for my brother, especially without my books, to make any correct statement of the expenses of the Museum, tho' the Receipts were always accurately registered. Unfortunately for me Mr. Long, in whom I confided, chose an unfavourable situation, and instead of making me a building for 5000 dollars, erected one that cost upwards of 14 thousand—part of which I finished myself. All the improvements made were with the sole view of completing an establishment which should be valued for its attractions and estimated by the number of its visitors. I therefore kept no account of subsequent expenditures and it would be impossible to do anything but

guess at them, except in a few particulars. In the statement which my brother has made, from Aug. 1814 till May 1822 he has underrated some of them and much overrated others. From 1822, when he took possession, to 1825 he is probably more correct, as he has been in the habit of keeping memoranda of all his own expenses. Should you deem it necessary to have any more information from me I will endeavour to give you satisfaction—but I shall be sorry to be compelled to act in the slightest degree contrary to my peaceable habits or to favour the most remote suspicion that I can desire anything that the strictest justice and honour can forbid.

As I must hasten back to New York to arrange my business there and endeavour to decide whether to settle there or here, I cannot now re-examine the papers you forwarded to me at Florence through Coleman Sellers, relative to the Stock business—but as soon as my leisure will permit I shall write you expressly on that subject, as some topics require elucidation.

With my most sincere thanks for your persevering efforts to do me the good which may be in your power and the kindness of your sentiments, permit me to conclude this hasty and rather imperfect explanation.

Dear Sir

With Respect, esteem and gratitude

Yours

Rembrandt Peale.

C. F. Mayer, Esq^r Baltimore.

RUBENS PEALE TO CHARLES F. MAYER.

New York.

C. Mayer, Esq.

Dr. Sir,

Yours of the 9th is before me. A few days since Rembrandt shewed me his letter to you. I told him that you

could draw no conclusion whatever from it, all that I require from him, *was a wright to receive any amounts that may have been paid by him, over what ought to have been paid to the stockholders in justice.* (Interest on the amounts subscribed, out of the receipts and profits of the Museum, up to, and not exceeding 8 per cent.) or in other words, that he should make the sale of the museum complete to me, authorising me to receive any amounts due to him on the museum, as well as the debts due by him on account of the museum. And this he promised to do, if the deed of sale (which is in your possession) does not fully express this intention—therefore if you will be so good as to examine it, and if necessary send him a document to that effect, and he will sign it immediately. He only wanted to avoid joining in a suit against the Trustees, which was the whole amount of his letter to you, or that part of it, that did not relate to the gas business.

The Trustees having agreed to take an annual payment of 5 percent on the amount subscribed, will prevent their power to have a receiver appointed, although on examination you may find, that legally they had no wright to make such an arrangement with me.

Now as I have appointed Mr. S. D. Walker, my full power of attorney, to act in all cases connected with the museum, I should take it kind in you to receive his opinion on all the points where you may require information, just the same as though it were myself as he is equally interested in the property with myself, (only it is not known) as his name is not made use of only as my attorney in the business.

If the Trustees would consent to take all my wright, title and interest in the Museum, and release me fully from all payments connected with it, such as the arrearage on their interest, the cost and expences of the removal &c I should be perfectly satisfied, (if it meets Mr. Walker's approbation).

I therefore leave it to you and Mr. Walker to come to some positive conclusion, with them, and if it is necessary for me to be in Baltimore, I can leave immediately after the 25th Instant but not before. The Trustees ought accept of an easy adjust-

ment of the whole business, as they have nothing to expect from me, I have no property to loose except what I have in the Baltimore Museum. I am only transacting the business here as agent for others—if they were aware of this they would find it needless to persevere in their demands on me, but take it into their own hands totally, and relieve me from further anxiety, it is now in a good situation and they may be benefited by it.

If they make an equitable arrangement and examine the Museum accounts, they will find that I have done much for the improvement and interest of the Museum, not only in adding to it, but much time spent, besides what is charged.

If I could conveniently have left the City now I should have done so instead of writing this letter.

I remain your friend & humble servant,

Rubens Peale.

[Endorsed, Received 15 Nov. 1830.]

COLONIAL RECORDS OF CAROLINE AND HARFORD COUNTIES.

CONTRIBUTED BY LOUIS DOW SCISCO.

Both Caroline and Harford Counties were created by acts of the General Assembly which met near the close of 1773. County organization followed in 1774. Created thus on the eve of the Revolution, they had but a short existence in the colonial period and the record libers to be listed are necessarily few.

The present Caroline County court house at Denton was built in 1895. The record rooms are just reaching the condition of being crowded. Thus far neither of the record offices has been forced to use storage rooms for overflow material. Steel shelving and file cases have been installed recently. In the

clerk's office the older record material has been preserved with some completeness. Files of loose papers are preserved from 1775 onward. The record libers of the colonial time are as follows:

Liber marked "Commission Record Liber A" carries 375 pages of court orders dating from August, 1774, to about October, 1793, and largely relating to property bounds. The book has also 48 pages of a fee record from February, 1774, to October, 1792. This fee record, from April, 1774, onward is practically a marriage license record, inasmuch as the names of the licensed parties are given with each fee entry.

Liber A of deeds has 900 pages of conveyances entered from March, 1774, to February, 1786. Pages 1-241 carry those recorded to the close of 1777. On pages 261-267 is the record of persons taking the oath of fidelity in 1778.

Liber in parchment covers without legible title contains 50 unnumbered pages of orphans court minutes from March, 1774, to August, 1777, and 500 numbered pages of criminal session records from 1779 to 1785.

Liber in parchment covers without legible title has 553 pages of criminal session minutes from March, 1774, to November, 1778. In this liber are also 6 pages of estrays and stock marks from April, 1774, to April, 1787.

Liber marked "Judgments Liber No. A" has 902 pages of court proceedings from August, 1774, to June, 1786.

Liber in paper covers has 34 pages of rough minutes for the court sessions of March, 1775, to January 4, 1776, with 5 more pages listing fines for minor offences in 1775.

Liber with cover title "Session 1775 & 1776" is a docket book for criminal sessions of 1775 and 1776, which entries are followed by an early draft of the regular court proceedings of March, 1775, to May, 1777.

The office of the register of wills has the following colonial books. The fact that Caroline County was formed partly from Dorchester, explains the early dates shown by these record volumes. It is understood by the register that these libers are transcriptions from original Dorchester records and that they relate only to the present Caroline area, but the libers have the appearance of being themselves the originals of Dorchester. Filed papers of the colonial period occupy four file cases marked respectively 1680-1774, 1741-1774, 1761-1774, 1774-1783.

Liber C C No. A of wills recorded from 1688 to 1777, 208 pages.

Liber of inventories, with label "1697 to 1776," 412 pages.

Liber of administration accounts, "1703 to 1776," 181 pages.

Harford County has its court house at Bel Air. Its former court house there was burned about 1857. The present building, erected about 1858, was enlarged and remodeled to its present form about 1898. The record offices have ample space and modern equipment. In the clerk's office, besides the usual land and court records on the open shelves of the public record room, is an adjoining small room lined with cupboards which are filled with court records of various kinds, both in books and as jacketed papers. Another large quantity of disused record material fills the shelves of a third-floor jury room. Brief inspection reveals that both of these storage collections have records dating from the county's beginnings.

There are no known libers of court minutes extant for the colonial period. The regular series of so-called judgment libers in the public record room begins with 1798. The storage material includes a group of small docket books carrying session calendars and imparlances of 1774 to 1779. The following list of land-record libers spans the country's few years of colonial existence. These books are probably in part transcripts of early date, for there are frequent instances of entries wholly out of time sequence with surrounding matter but with no variation therefrom in penmanship.

Liber A L 1, marked "1773 to 1776," contains 491 pages of deeds and mortgages recorded from March, 1774, to July, 1776, and interspersed entries of bonds, manumissions, and leases.

Liber J L G No. F, marked "1774 to 1786," begins with pages 1-59 of miscellaneous bills of sale, manumissions, indentures, bonds, mortgages, and like papers, entered from March, 1774, to November, 1775. From page 60 similar entries continue from August, 1778, until 1784, when the liber becomes a regular registry of deeds until its close in September, 1787. This matter fills 495 pages and is followed by 18 pages of estrays entered from April, 1774, to June, 1783.

Liber J L G No. A, marked "1777 to 1778," has 444 pages of deeds and mortgages. Entries from July, 1776, to May, 1777, are on pages 202-366, entries from May, 1777, to July, 1778, occupy pages 1-201, entries from July to September, 1778, occupy pages 366-421, and six papers

entered late in 1778 close the record. This liber also has occasional entries of bills of sale and other papers.

The records of the office of register of wills seem to be nearly complete for the earlier years of the county.

Liber A J No. 1 of wills has 533 pages of entries arranged alphabetically from Q to Z and ranging in time from 1774 to 1785.

Liber A J No. 2 of wills has 271 pages of entries arranged from A to P.

Liber of inventories marked "1777 to 1787" has 293 pages.

Liber of administration accounts marked "1774-91" has 528 pages.

COMMISSION BOOK, 82.

The eighteenth century folio known as "Commission Book No. 82" is in reality one of the records of the Council of Maryland and contains all sorts of miscellaneous entries from July 1733 to 1773, covering 347 pages. There are many commissions recorded, together with ship registries, Inductions to Clergymen, licenses to preach, naturalizations and denizations, receipts for arms and ammunition, pardons and reprieves, and other miscellaneous entries. A few of the commissions and pardons are entered in full in the involved legal verbiage of the period, but the majority of the items are briefly entered, covering only two to three lines each. This transcript gives all essential information contained in the original manuscript, but so arranged as to emphasize the personal names mentioned. For obvious reasons, a few items, such as the pardon of "Negro Jack," which in the original covers three pages, is entirely omitted. The numbers in parentheses refer to the pages of the original Mss. There is an unexplained break in this record between 1751 and 1761, which corresponds with a similar lapse in the record of the Court of Appeals.

Another Commission Book, 1726 to 1786, also a record of the Council, contains all of the major commissions issued in that period.

Other commissions are to be found in the published volumes of the Archives.—[Editor.]

Tasker, Benjamin, Commissioned Naval Officer, Port of Annapolis. 25 July, 1733. (1)

Plater, George, Commissioned Naval Officer, Port of Patuxent. 25 July, 1733. (1)

Lee, Philip, Commissioned Naval Officer, Port of North Patowmeck. 25 July, 1733. (1)

Howard, Michael, Commissioned Naval Officer, Port of Oxford. 25 July, 1733. (1)

Gale, Levin, Commissioned Naval Officer, Port of Pocomoke. 25 July, 1733. (2)

Sutton, Ashbury, Register for snow "Samuel" of Maryland, 90 tons, built at Annapolis, 1733, George Foreman, Master. Owners: Richard Bennett and Ashbury Sutton. 27 July, 1733. (2)

Rumsey, William, Commissioned Naval Officer of Cecil County Dist. 4 August, 1733. (2)

Hammond, Charles, of Anne Arundel County, Commissioned Commissioner for emitting Bills of Credit. 29 Jan. 1733. (3)

Holt, *Rev.* Arthur, Induction to All Faith's Parish, St. Mary's Co. 26 Jan. 1733. (4)

Cumming, William of Annapolis, Commissioned Clerk and Keeper of the Records of the High Court of Appeals and Errors. 2 Feb. 1733. (4)

Donaldson, James, Register of ship "Success" of Maryland, Thomas Jenkins, Master, 80 tons, built at Boston, 1833. James Donaldson, owner. (5)

Noble, George, of Prince Georges County, Commissioned Deputy-Surveyor of Prince Georges County. 8 Feb. 1733. (5)

Chew, Samuel, Jr., mcht., Register of snow "Henrietta" of Maryland, Thomas Lane, Master, 80 tons, built at Wye River, 1732. Samuel Chew, Jr. owner. 24 Sept. 1733. (6)

Draper, William, of Somerset County, Register of Brigantine "Nanticoke." William Givan, Master, 60 tons, built in Somerset Co., 1733. Owners: Alexander Draper and William Draper. 16 Oct. 1733. (7)

Robins, George, Register of Schooner "Nancy", Thomas Marsh, Master, 20 tons, built in Talbot Co., 1733. Owner George Robins. 23 Oct. 1733. (7)

Donaldson, James, Register of Sloop "Biddy", William Coughlan, Master, 30 tons, built at South River, 1733. Owner, James Donaldson. 9 Feb. 1733. (8)

White, Thomas, of Baltimore County, Commissioned Deputy-Surveyor of Balto. Co. 4 March, 1733. (8)

Hanson, William, of Charles County, Commissioned Deputy-Surveyor of Charles Co. 7 March, 1733. (8)

Elliott, Robert, of St. Mary's County, Commissioned Deputy-Surveyor of St. Mary's Co. 14 March, 1733. (8)

Alexander, William, Register of brigantine "The Batchelor's Club", formerly the "Monokin", Patrick Sympson, Master, 40 tons, built at Monokin River, Somerset Co., in 1725. Owner, William Alexander. 15 March, 1733. (8)

Ridgeley, Henry, of Anne Arundel County, Commissioned Deputy-Surveyor of Anne Arundel Co. 15 March, 1733. (9)

Sandwith, William (Quaker), Register of schooner "Sarah", formerly "Ann of Virginia", Adam Wallis, Master, 20 tons, built at Salisbury, Mass. 1728. Owners: John Selby, and William Sandwith. 14 March, 1733. (9)

Skinner, Adderton, of Calvert County, Commissioned Deputy-Surveyor of Calvert Co. 25 March, 1734. (10)

De Butts, *Rev.*, Induction to William and Mary Parish, St. Mary's County. 1 April, 1734. (10)

Urquhart, *Rev.* John, Induction to William and Mary Parish, Charles County. 25 April, 1734. (10)

Francis, Richard, of Anne Arundel County, Commissioned Commissioner or Trustee for emitting the Paper Currency. 20 April, 1734. (10)

Hall, Edward, Commissioned High Sheriff of Baltimore County. 18 April, 1734. (10)

Lang, *Rev.* John, Induction to St. James's Parish, Anne Arundel County. 18 May, 1734. (10)

Steward, Charles of Annapolis, Chyrurgeon or Apothecary, Death sentence for burglary and felony, reprieved and banished from State. 4 May, 1734. (12)

Watts, Daniel, of London, mariner, Register for schooner "Eleanor and Elizabeth", 25 tons, built in Maryland, 1732. Owners, said Daniel Watts and Samuel Hyde, mcht. of London. June, 1734. (13)

Gott, Anthony, Register for sloop, "Elizabeth and Hannah", Thomas Witticomb, Master, 15 tons, built in Maryland, 1733. Owner, Anthony Gott. 17 Dec. 1733. (14)

Dulany, Daniel, Commissioned Judge of Admiralty. 22 May, 1734. (14)

Lancaster, Joseph, Register for schooner "Catherine", 35 tons, built in Patowmeck River, 1734. Owners: John Lancaster and Joseph Lancaster. 26 June, 1734. (17)

Razolini, Onorio, Commissioned Master Gunner and Storekeeper, and Keeper of the Council Chamber in Annapolis. 4 June, 1734. (18)

Armiger, William, Late of St. Paul's Parish, Talbot Co., Planter, pardoned for felony. 27 May, 1734. (18)

Parks, William, of City of Annapolis, Printer, Register for sloop "Tryal", John Giles, Master, 10 tons, built on Ware River in Mockjack Bay, in the Colony of Virginia, 1733. Owner, said William Parks. 11 July, 1734. (19)

Colvill, John of Virginia, Register for brigantine "The Giles", John Colvill, Master, 50 tons, built in Maryland, 1733. Owner, John Colvill. 23 May, 1734. (19)

Whittington, William, of Somerset Co., Register for sloop "Success", John Donaldson, Master, 20 tons, built at Hunting Creek, Accomack County, Va., 1727. Owners: William Whittington and John Donaldson. 27 July, 1734. (19)

Chase, *Rev.* Richard, Chaplain to the Lord Proprietary, Induction as Minister of Westminster Parish, Anne Arundel Co. 23 July, 1734. (19)

Ghiselin, William, Commissioned Coroner for Anne Arundel County. 11 August, 1734. (20)

Prindowell, John, of Calvert Co., Commissioned Coroner for Calvert Co. 23 August, 1734. (20)

Scott, Day, of Somerset Co., Register for sloop "Eleanor", Day Scott, Master, 10 tons, built in Somerset Co., 1730. Owner, Day Scott. (20)

Holt, *Rev.* Arthur, Induction to St. Luke's Parish, Queen Ann's Co. 14 Sept. 1834. (20, 23)

Marsh, Thomas, of Queen Ann's County, Register for schooner "Swallow", Thomas Marsh, 30 tons, built at Wye River, 1734. Owners: William Hemsley and Thomas Marsh. 1 October, 1734. (21)

Husbands, William, Register for sloop "Sarah", William Husbands, Master, 30 tons, built at Free Town in New England, 1729. Owners: Joshua George, Sarah Moody, and William Husbands. 3 August, 1734. (21)

Gray, Thomas, Register for sloop "Betty", Thomas Gray, Master, 20 tons, built in Somerset county, 1734. Owner, Thomas Gray. 10 Oct. 1734. (21)

Urquhart, *Rev.* John, Induction to All Faith's Parish, St. Mary's Co. 25 Oct. 1734. (21)

Chase, *Rev.* Richard, Appointed Domestic Chaplain to Charles, Lord Baltimore. 25 March, 1734. (21)

Morell, *Rev.* William, Induction to William and Mary Parish, Charles county. 25 Nov. 1734. (23)

Holt, Susanna, Spinster, Convicted of infanticide. Pardoned. 11 Dec. 1734. (23)

Aley, Michael, Planter, late of St. Luke's Parish, Queen Ann's county, under death sentence. Pardoned. 23 Dec. 1734. (24)

Chase, *Rev.* Richard, Induction to Allhallows Parish, Ann Arundel Co. 4 Jan. 1734. (24)

Jones, Jacob, Commissioned High Sheriff of Kent Co. 18 Jan. 1734. (25)

Hall, John, Jr., Commissioned High Sheriff of Baltimore County. January, 1734. (25)

Creagh, Patrick, Painter, Register of Schooner "Elizabeth", John Soare, Master, 20 tons, built in New England, 1729, (formerly the "Mary", forfeited by decree of the Vice Admiralty). Owner, Patrick Creagh. 4 February, 1734. (25)

Dennis, John, Register for sloop "Pocomoke", 15 tons, John Dennis, Master and Owner. 11 Feb. 1734. (25)

Cromwell, William, Commissioned Deputy-Surveyor of Ann Arundel County. 21 Feb. 1734. (25)

Gresham, John, Commissioned High Sheriff of Kent county. 17 February, 1734. (26)

Chew, Samuel, Jr., Register for sloop "Adventure", Andrew Price, Master, 50 tons, built at Newbury, Massachusetts, 1733, formerly the "Patuxent", forfeited by decree of court of Vice-Admiralty. Owners: Richard Bennett, James Heath, and Samuel Chew, Jr. 15 Feb. 1734. (26)

Gale, Levin, Register for brigantine "Ogle", 50 tons, Henry Biglands, Master. Owners: Levin Gale and John Gale. 1 March, 1734. (26)

Morris, Isaac, (Quaker) of Somerset Co., Register for sloop "John Williams", 40 tons, Isaac Morris, Master. Owners: Isaac Morris, Luke Morris and Edmund Hough. Built in Maryland, 1734. 1 March, 1734.

Donaldson, James, Register for the "Ogle", John Smart, Master, 80 tons, built at Boston in 1733 and named "Success", forfeited by Vice-Admiralty. Owner, James Donaldson. 24 March, 1834. (27)

Vaughan, *Rev.* John, Induction to St. Margaret Westminster, Ann Arundel county. 7 April, 1735. (27)

Beckingham, William, Commissioned Coroner of Dorchester Co. 10 April, 1735. (28)

Thompson, Richard, Commissioned Ranger of the Woods, Cecil Co. 25 April, 1735. [Compensation, 3 pounds sterling, annually.]

De Ceausse, Leonard, of Ann Arundel county. Naturalized, 29 April, 1735. (29)

Edmonson, William, (Quaker), Register for schooner "Charming Betty", John Coward, Master, 30 tons, built in Choptank River, 1735. Owners: Henry Trippe, John Anderson, and William Edmonson. 15 May, 1735. (30)

Mill, William, of Biddeford, Register for ship "Bohemia", 95 tons, built in Cecil county, 1735, said William Mill owner and Master. 24 May, 1735. (30)

Spalding, Allot, Register for sloop "Molly", 25 tons, built in Somerset county, 1734, said Allot Spalding owner and Master. 26 May, 1735. (30)

Murray, Duncan, Register for schooner "Isaac and Murray", 22 tons, built in Somerset county, 1735. Duncan Murray owner and Master. 11 June, 1735. (30)

Dent, George, Commissioned High Sheriff of Charles county in the room of Benjamin Fendall. June, 1735. (30)

Maccubbin, Zachariah, Jr., Commissioned Coroner for Ann Arundel county. 17 June, 1735. (30)

Hall, Ralph, Labourer of Prince Georges county, pardoned for felony. 17 June, 1735. (31)

Muir, Adam, Register granted for brigantine "Sea Nymph", Lawrence Draper, Master, 50 tons, built in Dorchester county, 1735. 25 June, 1735. (31)

Hopewell, Thomas, (Col.), Commissioned High Sheriff of St. Mary's Co. 5 June, 1735. (31)

Weems, James, Commissioned High Sheriff of Calvert County. ["Commission renewed."] 20 June, 1735. (31)

Maccubbin, Nicholas, Commission again renewed to be High Sheriff of Ann Arundel county. 27 June, 1735. (32)

Chew, Samuel, Jr., Register for sloop "Boneta", 6 tons, built at Wye River, 1735, William Frazer, Master. Owner, Samuel Chew, Jr. July, 1735. (32)

Nevett, Thomas, Register for sloop "Elizabeth", Robert Wing, Master, 40 tons, built at Amesbury, Mass. 1734. Owner, Thomas Nevett. 12 July, 1735. (32)

Story, Robert, Register for sloop "Squirrel", James Turner, Master, 15 tons, built at North East River, 1734. Owner, Robert Story. 23 July, 1735. (32)

Taylor, Peter, Commission renewed, to be High Sheriff of Dorchester county. 12 July, 1735. (32)

Maclester, Joseph, Commission renewed to be High Sheriff of Somerset county. 29 July, 1735. (33)

Brown, Charles, Register for sloop "The Whim", William Husband, Master, 30 tons, built at Free Town, Mass. in 1729 and called the "Sarah." Owners: Michael Coulter and Charles Brown. 1 August, 1735. (33)

Harris, William, Commissioned High Sheriff of Kent county in the room of John Gresham. 20 August, 1735. (33)

Lee, Richard, Commission renewed to be High Sheriff of Prince Georges county. 28 August, 1735. (33)

Forester, *Rev.* George William, Induction to Shrewsbury Parish, Kent County. 9 Sept. 1735. (33)

Dent, Peter, Commissioned Deputy-Surveyor of Prince Georges county. 16 September, 1735. (33)

Beckwith, Basil, Commissioned Coroner in Prince Georges County. 22 October, 1735. (34)

Ward, Peregrine, Commissioned High Sheriff of Cecil County. 3 November, 1735. (34)

Dulany, Daniel, Commissioned Receiver General. 29 September, 1733. (34)

Tasker, Benjamin, and Daniel Dulany, Commissioned as Commissarys General and Judges for Probat of Wills. 5 Feb. 1733. (36)

Tunstall, John, Register for schooner "Providence", 20 tons, built in Somerset County, 1733, John Tunstall, Master and Owner. 17 Dec. 1733. (37)

Thomas, William, Commission renewed to be High Sheriff of Talbot County. 15 October, 1735.

Carroll, Charles, Register for schooner "Baltimore", 60 tons, built at Annapolis, 1734, Nathaniel Triggs, Master. Benjamin Tasker, Daniel Dulany, Charles Carroll, Chyrurgeon, Charles Carroll, Jr. and the said Charles Carroll, owners. 8 Oct. 1735. (38)

Gale, Levin, Register for sloop "Esther", John Williams, Master, 30 tons, built in Somerset county, 1735. 29 October, 1735. (38)

Hammond, William, Commissioned High Sheriff of Baltimore county in the room of John Hall. 3 Nov. 1735. (38)

Harris, Lloyd, Commissioned Coroner for Baltimore County. 4 Nov. 1735. (38)

Purnham, John, Register for sloop "Ganett", 30 tons, built in Somerset county, 1735. John Purnham, Master and Owner. 17 Nov. 1735. (38)

Wright, Thomas Hynson, Commission again renewed to the High Sheriff of Queen Ann County. November, 1735. (38)

Rawle, Joseph, Register for schooner "Hawke", 20 tons, built at Herring Bay, 1735. Joseph Rawle, Master and Owner. 27 Nov. 1735. (39)

Muir Thomas, of Dorchester county, Commissioned Supervisor of Nanticoke Manor. 27 Nov. 1735. (39)

Muir, Thomas, of Dorchester county, Commissioned Receiver, Bailiff and Collector of Quit Rents for Dorchester county. 27 Nov. 1735. (39)

Mail, John, Pardoned for destruction of Tobacco. 22 Nov. 1735. (40)

Akin, John, Pardoned for destruction of Tobacco. 22 Nov. 1735. (40)

Alexander, William, Register for sloop "Crump", Francis Kipps, Master, 25 tons, built at Potapsco, 1735. Owner, William Alexander. 20 Feb. 1735. (41)

Brogden, *Rev.* William, Induction to Dorchester Parish, Dorchester County. 20 Feb. 1735. (41)

Ireland, Gilbert, Mariner of Liverpool, Register for ship "Hamilton", 120 tons, built at Patowmeck River, 1735, Gilbert Ireland Master and Owner. March, 1735. (42)

Boyd, George, Register for sloop "William", Samuel Cannon, Master, 25 tons, built at Patowmeck River, 1735. George Boyd, Owner. March, 1735. (42)

Bennett, Richard, Register for brigantine "Rebecca", Andrew Price, Master, 60 tons, built at Choptank River, 1735. Owners: Caleb Clarke and Richard Bennett. 31 March, 1736. (42)

Gale, Levin, Register for sloop "Valentine", John North, Master, 12 tons, built in Somerset county, 1735, Levin Gale, Owner. 31 March, 1736. (42)

Caswall, Richard, Commissioned Coroner of Baltimore county. 6 April, 1736. (42)

Barnes, Matthew, Jr., Commissioned Coroner for Charles county. 24 March, 1735. (42)

Osier, John, Naturalized 30 April, 1736, Planter of Cecil

county, and his three sons, Jacob, William, and John Osier, the said John Osier and Father being a native of France. (42)

Motley, John, Register for shallop "Henry and Mocky", 10 tons, built in Prince Georges county, 1736, John Motley, Master and Owner. 4 May, 1736. (43)

Garder, Peter, Naturalized 1 May, 1736, native of Germany but now planter of Baltimore county. (43)

Leaphart, Henry, Planter of Baltimore county, native of Germany, naturalized, 1 May, 1736.

Byard, Adam, Planter of Baltimore county, native of Germany, naturalized, 1 May, 1736. (43)

Alfereno, Phineas, Planter of Talbot county, native of Florence, naturalized, 30 April, 1736. (43)

Wallace, John, Register for schooner "Sarah", William Gaitskell, Master, 35 tons, built at Wiccocomoco River, 1731. Owners: James Heath, James Calder, Bedingfield Hands and John Wallace. 13 April, 1736. (43)

Lochman, Jacob, Planter, Baltimore county, native of Germany, naturalized, 20 May, 1736. (43)

Weimer, Bernard, Planter of Baltimore county, native of Germany, naturalized, 20 May, 1736. (43)

Fearror, Leonard, Baltimore county planter, native of Germany, naturalized, 20 May, 1736. (44)

Digges, William, Register for schooner "Eleanor", Ignatius Simmes, Master, 36 tons, built at Patowmeck, 1735. 22 May, 1736. (44)

Palmer, Nathaniel, (Quaker), Register for sloop "Flying Fish", Charles Palmer, Master, 15 tons, built at Bohemia, 1730. Nathaniel Palmer, Owner. 26 May, 1736. (44)

Clayton, William, Register for brigantine "Charming Molly", Thomas Harris, Master, 30 tons, built in Talbot county, 1732. Owners: Solomon Clayton and William Clayton. 17 June, 1736. (44)

Neale, Edward, Register for schooner "Polly", Ignatius Simmes, Master, 50 tons, built at Pamunkie, 1736, Edward Neale, owner. 3 Aug. 1736. (95)

Wye, William, Resignation from Someset Parish, Somerset

Co., 16 October, 1736. (45), Induction to Mary Anns Parish, Cecil Co. 16 Oct. 1736. (45)

Dennis, John, Register for sloop "Molly and Betty", 30 tons, built in Somerset county, 1736, John Dennis, Owner and Master. 20 Oct. 1736. (45)

Wilson, Samuel, Register for sloop "Martha", John Allen, Master, 30 tons, built in Somerset county, 1734, Samuel Wilson, owner. (45)

Bartlett, John, Register for schooner "Hopewell", John Coward, Master, 40 tons, built in Talbot county, 1736. Owners: John Bartlett, Richard Bennett. 8 Nov. 1736. (46)

Palmer, Charles, Register for sloop "Two Brothers", John Tenant, Master, built at Chester River, 1730, Charles Palmer and Daniel Palmer, owners. 7 December, 1736. (46)

Hammond, Charles, of Ann Arundel county, Commissioned Treasurer of Western Shore, 23 October, 1736. (46)

Crompton, Thomas, Register for sloop "Mercury", Henry Filkins, Master, 10 tons, built in the Colony of Virginia, 1733, Thomas Crompton, owner. (Undated). (46)

Mariarte, Ninian, Commissioned Ranger of Prince Georges county. 15 March, 1736. (47)

Dashiel, Arthur, Register for brigantine "Martha", 35 tons, Arthur Dashiel, Master, built at Clognakilly in the Kingdom of Ireland, 1722. Owners: Arthur Dashiel and Levin Gale. 20 March, 1736. (47)

Partridge, Buckler, Chyrurgeon, Register for brigantine "Baltimore", 40 tons, Paul Whichcote, Master, built in Baltimore County, 1732. Buckler Partridge, owner. 17 September, 1734. (47)

Wallace, James, Register for schooner "Sarah and Rebecca", 12 tons, built at Elk River, 1733, James Wallace, Master and Owner. 7 August, 1734. (47)

Timbrill, William, Register for brigantine "Charming Sally", Martin Potter, Master, 50 tons, built 1733, William Timbrill, owner. 2 May, 1737. (48)

Creagh, Patrick, Register for sloop "James", Edward Mat-

tingly, Master, 35 tons, built in Accomack Co., Va. 1731. Owner, Patrick Creagh. 10 May, 1737. (48)

Lane, William, Commissioned Coroner for Somerset county. 6 May, 1737. (48)

Ballard, Henry, Commissioned Coroner of Somerset county. 6 May, 1737. (48)

Seavor, Nicholas, Commissioned Coroner of Codorus Hundred, Baltimore county. 6 May, 1737. (48)

Waughop, James, Commissioned Coroner for St. Mary's county. 18 May, 1737. (48)

Gale, Levin, Register for brigantine "Leah", William Murray, Master, 50 tons, built in Somerset County, 1736. Levin Gale, owner. 27 May, 1737. (49)

Chace, *Rev.* Richard, Resignation as Rector of All Hallows Parish, Anne Arundel County, 28 May, 1737. And the same day induction to Christ Church, Calvert county. (49)

Grindall, Christopher, Register for ship "Frederick", the said Grindall, Master, built at South River, 1733. Former register lost as appears by affidavit of Alexander Scougall her former Master. Owners: Daniel Watts, John Rendell and Christ. Grindall. 22 July, 1737. (49)

Strange, Jonathan, of Biddeford, Register for brigantine "Union", 35 tons, built in Cecil county, 1737, Jonathan Strange owner and Master. 27 July, 1737. (49)

Blakiston, Ebenezer, Commissioned Coroner for Kent county. 16 July, 1737. (49)

Ringold, William, Commissioned Coroner for Kent county. 16 July, 1737. (50)

Charlton, Commissioned Ranger of Codorus Hundred, Baltimore county. 2 Aug. 1737. (50)

Watkyns, Thomas, Register for sloop "Mary Anna", 10 tons, built in Dorchester county, 1737, Thomas Watkyns, Master and owner. 4 August, 1737. (50)

Ward, John, Jr., Commissioned Coroner for Cecil county. 15 August, 1737. (50)

Bowles, George, Commissioned Ranger for St. Mary's county. 17 August, 1737. (50)

Hollyday, *Hon.* James, Commissioned Naval Officer of the Port of Oxford. 23 August, 1737. (50)

Harris, James, Commissioned Surveyor-General of the Eastern Shoar. 23 August, 1737. (50)

Lant, Lawrence, Commissioned Deputy-Surveyor of St. Mary's Co., 1737. (50)

Brogden, *Rev.* William, Resignation of Parish of Dorchester in Dorchester county. 22 Oct. 1737.

Reeves, Ugate, Commissioned Coroner for St. Mary's county. 26 October, 1737. (51)

Harris, Lloyd, Commissioned Ranger for Baltimore county. 27 October, 1737. (51)

Sterling, *Rev.* James, Induction to Allhallows Parish, Ann Arundel County. 16 Nov. 1737. (51)

Hooper, Ennals, Register for sloop "Betty", Lawrence Mason, Master, 30 tons, built in Somerset county, 1737. Joseph Ennals and Ennals Hooper, owners. 2 Dec. 1737.

Bourdillon, *Rev.* Benedict, Induction to Somerset Parish, Somerset county, 3 Jan. 1737. (51)

Bradlee, John, Register for schooner "Mary and John", 4 tons, built in Somerset county, 1734. John Bradlee, Owner and Master. 6 Jan. 1737. (51)

Willis, Richard, Commissioned Coroner for Dorchester county. 20 Feb. 1737. (51)

Travers, Henry, Commissioned Coroner for Dorchester county. 28 February, 1737. (51)

Gale, Levin, Register for brigantine "Brereton", Henry Smith, Master, 55 tons, built in Somerset county, 1737. Owners: John Williams, Robert Henry and Levin Gale. 3 March, 1737. (52)

Blewer, James, Registered for sloop "Ann", Isaac Handy, Master, 40 tons, built in Somerset county, 1737, James Blewer and Isaac Handy, owners. 8 April, 1738. (52)

Graham, William, of North Britain, Register for ship "Caledonia", Wm. Graham, Master, 90 tons, built at Patowmeck River, 1738. Owners: Robert Ferguson, George Gordon, William Lowry and William Graham. 10 April, 1738. (52)

Smoot, Thomas, Commissioned Ranger of Charles county.
14 April, 1738.

Russel, James, Register for sloop "Charming Molly",
Alexander Scougal, Master, 15 tons, built at Herring Creek,
1733. James Russel, owner. 18 May, 1738. (57)

Morningstar, John, Planter of Baltimore county, native of
High Germany, naturalized, 4 June, 1738 and his children,
Philip, Elizabeth and Joanna. (57)

Ungefare, John Martin, Planter of Baltimore county, native
of High Germany, naturalized, 4 June, 1738, and his children,
George, Francis and Catherine. (57)

Furney, Adam, Planter of Baltimore county, native of High
Germany, naturalized, 4 June, 1738 and his children, Mark,
Nicholas, Philip, Charlott, Mary and Clara. (57)

Coontz, George, Planter of Baltimore county, native of High
Germany, naturalized 4 June, 1738, and his children, John,
Eve and Catherine. (57)

Ulderey, Stephen, Planter of Baltimore county, native of
High Germany, naturalized 4 June, 1738; and his children,
Stephen, George, Daniel, John, Elizabeth and Susanna. (57)

Risher, Peter, Planter of Baltimore county, native of High
Germany, naturalized, 4 June, 1738, and also his children,
Daniel, Susannah and Elizabeth. (58)

Lamon, John, Planter of Baltimore county, native of High
Germany, naturalized 4 June, 1738 and his children, John,
George, Louisa, Leonora, Catherine and Margaret. (58)

Ennals, Joseph, Register for sloop "Betty", Lawrence
Mason, Master, 18 tons, built in Somerset county, 1737.
Owners: Ennals Hooper and Joseph Ennals. 17 May, 1738.
(58)

Oneil, Mary, Spinster of Balto. Co. Pardoned for Felony,
17 May, 1738. (58)

Chase, *Rev.* Richard, Rector of Christ Church Parish, Cal-
vert county. Permit to go to Great Britain for one year, with-
out loss of revenue. 15 August, 1738. (60)

Wye, William, Jr., Register for sloop "Seahorse", 6 tons,

built in Somerset county, 1733, William Wye, Master and Owner. 6 June, 1758. (60)

Davis, Meredith, Commissioned Ranger for Prince Georges county from Seneca Creek upwards to the Limits of the said county. 30 June, 1738. (60)

Dell, *Rev.* Thomas, Rector of St. Mary's Whitechappel Parish in Dorchester county, granted permission to go abroad for one year without loss of compensation. 20 June, 1738. (61)

Smith, Henry of Liverpool, Register for brigantine "Middleham", Henry Smith, Master, 55 tons, built in Somerset county, 1737. Owners: Henry Smith and John Gildart. 15 July, 1738. (61)

Clayton, William, Register for sloop "Rachel", Thomas Kemp, Master, 13 tons, built at Wye River, 1738. Owners: Solomon Clayton, and William Clayton. 12 August, 1738. (62)

Young, Benjamin of Annapolis, Commissioned Examiner-General of all platts and surveys. 29 September, 1738. (62) Same day commissioned one of three Commissioners for emitting bills of Credit. (63)

Stump, John, Planter of Cecil county, native of High Germany, naturalized, 18 Oct. 1738, also his children John and Henry. (63)

Billings, James, Register for ship "Rider", 80 tons, built at Nanticoke River, 1738, James Billings, Master and Owner. 20 October, 1738. (63)

Edmonson, Solomon, Commissioned Coroner of Dorchester county, 21 Oct. 1738. (64)

Spoore, Edward, of Virginia, Register for sloop "Ann", 14 tons, built in Maryland, 1737, Edward Spoore, Master and Owner. 8 July, 1738. (64)

Gale, Levin, Commissioned Judge and Register of the Land Office. 16 Dec. 1738. (64)

Barnes, William, Register for sloop "Valentine", 12 tons, built in Somerset county, 1735. William Barnes, Master and Owner. 26 Dec. 1738. (65)

Palmer, Charles, Register for schooner "Tryall", John Tennant, Master, 30 tons, built in Maryland, 1735. Nathaniel Palmer and Charles Palmer, Owners. 23 Jan. 1738. (65)

Palmer, Charles, Register for brigantine "Hercules", 40 tons, built in Somerset county, 1736, Charles Palmer, Master. Nathaniel Palmer and Charles Palmer, owners. 26 January, 1738. (65)

Hunter, *Rev.* Henry, Induction to Christ Church Parish, Queen Anns County, 19 Feb. 1738. (66)

Elliott, William, Commissioned Coroner of Queen Anns County, 20 February, 1738. (66)

Kellet, Roger, Register for sloop "Betty and Ann", 30 tons, built in Maryland, 1738. Owners: Roger Kellet, and David Wilson. 27 Feb. 1738. (67)

Gordon, Samuel, Pardon for felony, 1 January, 1738. (68)

Taylor, Michael, Pardoned for assault on William Mauduit. 20 May, 1738 (1739?) (69)

Wright, Thomas Hynson, Commissioned Ranger of Queen Anns County. 21 March, 1738. (71)

Addison, John, Commissioned Ranger of Prince Georges county from Seneca Creek, downward. 23 March, 1738. (72)

Dennis, John, Register for sloop "Catherine and Ann", Duncan Murray, Master, 30 tons, built in Somerset county, 1738, John Dennis, owner. 31 March, 1739. (72)

Kenny, Thomas of Biddeford, Register, for ship "Juliana", Thomas Kenny, Master, 100 tons, built in Maryland, 1738, Thomas Kenny, owner. 8 May, 1739. (72)

Huse, Joseph, Register for the snow "Prince of Orange", Richard Chambers, Master, 70 tons, built at Sunderland, Great Britain, Joseph Huse, owner. 15 May, 1739. (72)

Bourdillon, *Rev.* Benedict, Resignation of the Parish of Somerset in Somerset county. 16 May, 1739. (72). Induction to St. Johns Parish, Baltimore county, same day.

Barker, John, Sr., Commissioned Coroner of Charles county. 17 May, 1739. (72)

Welder, John, Sr., Commissioned Coroner of Charles County. 17 May, 1739. (72)

Jackson, Richard, late of St. Lukes Parish, in Queen Anns county, planter, pardoned for felony. 18 May, 1739. (73)

Clayton, Solomon, Register for shallop "Bohemia", William Clayton, Master, 6 tons, built at Bohemia, 1737, Solomon and William Clayton, owners. 31 May, 1739. (73)

Turner, William, late of Cecil county, Reprieve of death sentence. 1 June, 1739. (74). Banished from Province, 25 June, 1739. (74)

Davis, John, Register for sloop "Grayhound", 50 tons, built at Pocomoke, 1738, John Davis, Master and owner. 9 June, 1739. (74)

Mattingley, Edward, Register for sloop "Pembroke", 30 tons, Edward Mattingley, Master, built at Pembroke, in New England, 1735. Owners: Edward Neal, Raphael Falkner and Edward Mattingley. 25 June, 1739. (75)

Chase, *Rev.* Thomas, Induction to Somerset Parish in Somerset county. 17 May, 1739. (75)

Bourdillon, *Rev.* Benedict, Resignation from St. Johns Parish, Baltimore Co. 24 July, 1739. (76). Induction to St. Pauls Parish, Baltimore county, same day. Patent of naturalization same day. Native of Geneva. And to his wife Johanna Gertruij and his son, Andrew Theodore. (76)

Lake, Charles, Induction to Dorchester Parish, Dorchester county. 18 July, 1739. (76)

Sterling, *Rev.* James, Resignation from Allhallows Parish, Ann Arundel county, 18 July, 1739. Induction to St. Anns Parish, Ann Arundel county, same day. (76)

Brogden, *Rev.* William, Induction to Allhallows Parish, Ann Arundel county. 18 July, 1739. (76)

Ogle, *Rev.* Henry, Induction to St. Johns Parish, Baltimore county. 24 July, 1739. (76)

Bodeker, Diederick William, Planter of Baltimore county, native of Germany, naturalized, 18 August, 1739. (76)

Creagh, Patrick, Register for schooner "Annapolis", Richard Martyn, Master, 50 tons, formerly called "Adventure", built at Newbury, New England, 1733, and called "Patuxent", (condemned by Admiralty court). Owners: Charles Carr, Surgeon, and Patrick Creagh, 18 Sept. 1739. (77)

Miller, William, Jr., Commissioned Coroner for Calvert county. October, 1739. (77)

Godsgrace, John, Commissioned Coroner for Calvert county, October, 1739. (77)

Murray, William, Commissioned Supervisor of his Lordship's Manor in Somerset county. October, 1739. (77)

Buncle, Alexander, Register for sloop "Royal Oak", 30 tons, built in Somerset county, 1739, Samuel Wise, Master, Alexander Buncle, owner. 1 Nov. 1739. (78)

Gale, Levin, Register for schooner "Sarah", John Ayres, Master, 30 tons, built in Somerset county, 1739. Owners: Edward Chambers, Robert Graham, Aaron Lynn, and Levin Gale. 19 December, 1739. (78)

Gale, Levin, Register for sloop "Mary", William Murray, Master, 30 tons, built in Somerset county, 1739, Levin Gale, owner. 19 December, 1739. (78)

Probart, William, Register for brigantine "Revenge", Robert Stamper, Master, 20 tons, built in the Colony of Virginia, 1739, William Probart, owner. 4 February, 1739. (78)

Arndnold, John George, of Prince Georges county, native of Germany, naturalized, 15 January, 1739; also his sons, John, Daniel, Samuel and Andrew. 15 January, 1739. (78)

Moore, Rev. George, Induction to Christ Church Parish, Queen Anns county. 16 February, 1739. (78)

Lowes, Henry, Register for sloop "Esther", William Kelby, Master, 25 tons, built in Somerset county, 1739, Henry Lowes, owner. 20 February, 1739. (79)

Youngblood, Peter, of Prince Georges county, native of Germany, naturalized 6 March, 1739; also his sons, William and Peter, and his daughters Sarah and Mary. (79)

Rentz, Peter, Native of Germany, naturalized 31 August, 1739; also his sons Joseph, John and Andrew. (79)

Thompson, James, Jr., Register for sloop "Tryal", 30 tons, built in Herring Bay, 1733, John Baptist Thompson, Master, James Thompson, owner. 4 April, 1739. (79)

Bullingnee, Anne, late of Ann Arundel county, Spinster, pardon for theft, 11 April, 1740. (80)

Branner, John, of Prince Georges County, native of Germany, naturalized, 3 May 1740; also his children John, Jacob, Catherine, Barbara and Mary. (80)

Wise, Francis of Prince Georges county, native of Germany, naturalized, 3 May, 1740; and also his children Mary, Jacob and Elizabeth. (80)

Lyon, John George, of Prince Georges county, native of Germany, naturalized 3 May, 1740; and also his children Mary, Jacob and Elizabeth. (80)

Trout, Hendrick, of Prince Georges county, native of Germany, naturalized 3 May, 1740; also his son Jacob. (80)

Branner, Joseph, of Prince Georges county, native of Germany, naturalized 3 May, 1740; and also his son Elias. (80)

Smith, Joseph, of Prince Georges county, native of Germany, naturalized, 3 May, 1740. (80)

Keller, Conrade, of Prince Georges county, native of Germany, naturalized, 3 May, 1740; and also his children Matthias, Gasparus, Susanna and Barbara. (80)

Smith, Peter, of Prince Georges county, native of Germany, naturalized, 3 May, 1740. (80)

Bear, John George, of Prince Georges county, native of Germany, naturalized, 3 May, 1740; and also his son John. (81)

Branner, Henry, of Prince Georges county, native of Germany, naturalized, 3 May, 1740; and also his son John. (81)

Thomas, Christian, of Prince Georges county, native of Germany, naturalized, 3 May, 1740; and also his son Henry. (81)

Thomas, Hendrick, of Prince Georges county, native of Germany, naturalized 3 May, 1740. (81)

Branner, Jacob, of Prince Georges county, native of Germany, naturalized 3 May, 1740; and also his children Peter, Michael, John, Jacob, Mary and Elizabeth. (81)

Miller, Abraham, of Prince Georges county, native of Germany, naturalized, 3 May, 1740; and also his children Jacob, Abraham, Isaac, Barbara and Louisa. (81)

Stoner, Jacob, of Prince Georges county, native of Germany, naturalized, 3 May, 1740; and also his sons John and Jacob. (81)

Estep, John, Commissioned Coroner of Charles county, 24 May, 1740. (81)

Foul, *see* Fout,

Fout, Jacob, of Prince Georges county, native of Germany, naturalized, 4 June, 1740; also his children Jacob, Henry, Bauldus, Eve, Mary, Margaret, and Catherine. (81)

Fout, Baldus, of Prince Georges county, native of high Germany, naturalized, 4 June, 1740; and also his children Bauldus, Maria, and Catherine. (81)

Mathews, Jacob, of Prince Georges county, Planter, native of high Germany, naturalized, 4 June, 1740; and also his children George, Margaret, Maudlin, and Catherine. (81)

Pearce, William, Commissioned Coroner of Cecil county, 9 June, 1740. (82)

Thompson, Richard, Commissioned Coroner of Cecil county, 9 June, 1740. (82)

Austin, William, Planter of St. Peters Parish, Talbot Co., Pardon for theft of tobacco from James Virgin, 9 June, 1740. (82)

Sterling, *Rev.* James, Resignation from St. Anns Parish, Ann Arundel county, 26 August, 1740. Induction to St. Pauls Parish, Kent county, same day. (83)

Govane, William, Register for brigantine "Industry", Richard Martyn, Master, 35 tons, built in Baltimore county, 1740, William Govane, owner. 28 August, 1740. (83)

Marsden, Thomas, of Liverpool, Register for sloop "Martha", 35 tons, built in Somerset county, 1737, Thomas Marsden, Master and Owner. 8 Sept. 1740. (83)

Sayers, James, Register for brigantine "Planter", James Sayers, Master, 70 tons, built in Somerset county, 1740, James Sayers and Richard Gildart, of Liverpool, owners. 8 Sept. 1740. (83)

Lake, *Rev.* Charles, Resignation of Dorchester Parish in Dorchester County. 29 September, 1740. Induction to St. Anns Parish, Ann Arundel Co., same day. (84)

Creagh, Patrick, Register for snow "James", 85 tons.

Thomas Askew, Master, built in Annapolis, 1740, Patrick Creagh, owner. 27 September, 1740. (84)

Deoran, William, Register for brigantine "Revolution", William Deoran, Master, 35 tons, built in Cecil county, 1740. Susannah Bayard, James Bayard and William Deoran, owners. 3 Oct. 1740. (84)

Floud, Richard, of Ireland, Register for the snow "Prince of Orange", of Belfast, 98 tons, built in New England, 1733. Patrick Smith, John Gordon, James Ross, John Boyd, James Clerk, John Rainey, John Hivey and Richard Floud, owners. 14 October, 1740. (84)

Chamberlain, Samuel, Commissioned Naval Officer of the Port of Pocomoke, 18 October, 1740. (84)

Saunders, William, Commissioned Coroner for Ann Arundel county, 18 October, 1740. (85)

Lloyd, John, Commissioned Coroner of Baltimore county, 1 April, 1741. (85)

Maccullum, *Rev.* Neill, Induction to Dorchester Parish, Dorchester county, 6 April, 1741. (85)

Lusby, Thomas, Commissioned Receiver of His Lordship's Quit Rents for Cecil county, 6 April, 1741. (85)

Peele, Roger, Register for schooner "Dolphin", Thomas Airy, Master, 25 tons, built in New England, 1729, Roger Peele, owner. 17 April, 1741. (85)

Smythers, Serjeant, Register for brigantine "Charming Betsy", 40 tons, Serjeant Smythers, Master, built in Somerset county, 1740. Simon Edgett and Serjeant Smythers, owners. 17 April, 1741. (85)

Lloyd, John, Commissioned Ranger for Baltimore county, 27 April, 1741. (85)

(*To be continued.*)

THE HOLLYDAY FAMILY.

By HENRY HOLLYDAY.



THE ARMS.

Hollyday (of London). Sa: three close helmets, arg., garnished or., within a bordure engrailed of the second.

Hollyday (of London and of Bromley in Middlesex). Sa: three helmets, arg., garnished or., within a bordure, two and one.

Crest: "A demi lion, rampant, gardant, or, supporting an anchor all proper, or, resting his paws on an anchor."

Motto: Used by Col. Thomas Hollyday and his descendants: "Nulli virtute secundus." Granted Sir Walter Hollydaye, by Edward IV of England, May 4, 1470. Regranted to his great-great grandson, Sir Leonard Hollyday, on September 23, 1605, when Lord Mayor of London.¹

The history of the Hollyday family is one of the most noted of the Lowland families of Scotland. (Being of the "Scottish Chiefs".) For centuries prior to the year A. D. 1500, the chiefs were engaged in warfare with their Highland neighbors

¹ Liber L-XVI, 339, College of Arms, London E. C., also Memoranda made by Col. James Hollyday of Readbourne, prior to the American Revolution.

and were also at war with the Saxons. This clan or tribe was known as "The Annandale Clan," and its chief, styled "Laird of Covehead," near Dumfries.

SIR THOMAS HOLLYDAY (HALLADAYE or HOLLYDAYE), the earliest of the name, was a great patriot, and owned considerable estates in Annandale. He was succeeded by his son,

SIR THOMAS HOLLYDAY, who married the daughter of Sir Malcolm Wallace (son of the noted Sir William Wallace, Kt.), in the year 1297. His descendant, Robert Hollyday, settled in Northumberland County, England, about the year 1391. Another descendant, Thomas Hollyday, commanded two hundred archers at the battle of Agincourt in France, A. D. 1415; and his grandson Walter Hollyday, settled in Gloucester County, England.

1. SIR WALTER HOLLYDAY was the youngest son of the last "Laird of Covehead," Chieftain of Annandale, and chief of all who bore the name. Having settled at Minchin Hampton, Gloucestershire, England, he acquired vast estates, became prominent, especially during the reign of King Edward IV, who made him a Knight and granted him arms as above described, for valor and bravery, etc., at the battle of Tewkesbury (at the junction of the Severn and Avon Rivers), on May 4th, 1470. He died in the year A. D. 1500, and was succeeded by his son,

2. HENRY HOLLYDAY, of Minchin Hampton, married Miss Payne of "Payne's Court," near Frome, and had four sons, viz:

3. I. Henry, of Minchin Hampton,
- II. Edward, of Rodboro,' (of whom hereafter).
- III. William, of Stroud, and
- IV. John, of Frome Hall.

3. EDWARD HOLLYDAY (Henry,² Walter¹) of Rodborough, near Gloucester, England, where he lived and built the "Hollyday Mansion" on Dowell Hill. This house was standing in the year 1700 and owned by a descendant, William Hollyday. "The Ancient and Present State of Gloucester," published about that year, says: "Mr. Hollyday has a good home and

estate. Sir Leonard Hollyday, Lord-mayor and Alderman of London, was born here." Edward Hollyday was succeeded by his son,

4. SIR WILLIAM HOLLYDAY, (Edward³, Henry², Walter¹,) who succeeded to the estates of his father, was a man of great prominence, was knighted, but died young. He married in 1548 Sarah Bridges, aunt of Lord Chandas, and they had issue, as follows:

ISSUE ²

5. I. Sir Leonard Hollyday, of whom hereafter,
- II. Edward Hollyday, married Margaret Townsend,
- III. Henry Hollyday, died young in 1583.

5. SIR LEONARD HOLLYDAY (William⁴, Edward³, Henry², Walter¹,) went to London, and made great success. In July, 1594, he was elected Alderman of Portsoken, of Broad Street; of Bassishaw in 1600. On April 18th, 1610, was elected Sheriff of London. He was knighted by King James II on September 23rd, 1605; was made Lord Mayor of London in 1605, and served during the year 1606. In 1605/6 he was President of Bridewell and Bethlem Hospitals, and also a member of the Levant Court.

During his Mayoralty occurred the "Gunpowder Plot," (15, Nov. 1605) for which Sir Edward Digby and three others were executed.

When, during a visit in July, 1606, Christian IV, King of Denmark (brother of the Queen Consort) rode through London, accompanied by the King of England in great style, he was preceded by Sir Leonard Hollyday, the Lord-Mayor, bearing a golden sceptre. His pageant, performed at the cost of his company, was written up by Anthony Munday and entitled "The Triumphs of the Re-united Brittanium."³

Sir Leonard married on May 21st, 1578, Anne Wincoll, of St. Edmund, Lombard Street, London, who was the daughter

² *Burke's General Armoury, Berke's History of the Commoners*, under "Halladay—Berke's Landed Gentry. Holliday or Halladay."

³ From *Lord Mayors and Sheriffs of London, 1601-1625* (by Cokayne).

of Sir William Wincoll of Langham, County Suffolk, England. He died on January 9th, 1612, and was buried February 7th, 1612, at St. Michaels, Crooked Lane, London. Funeral certificate in College of Arms, London.⁴

WILL OF SIR LEONARD HOLLYDAYE:

(From Prerogative Courts of Canterbury. Fenner 4.)

"The following is the Abstract of the Will of Sir Leonard Hollydaye, Knight, Alderman of London, Dated 5, January, 1612."

"To be buried in the Church of St. Michaels, Bassishaw, in the vault where my son lies buried."

"I give to my wife Anne, one half of all my goods and 2000 pounds."

"To John Hollydaye, my grandchild, 1000 pounds at 21, on condition that his mother Alice Hollydaye and his other friends permit my wife to have the education and bringing up of the said John."

"To my grandchild Elizabeth Hollydaye, a 1,000 pounds on like condition."

"To the said Alice, 100 pounds; and I remit her of 50 Lbs., which she has already received, and which is in difference between her and me; and I give her half of all the plate that was given her and my son John on their marriage. All the rest of my goods I give to my wife, whom I make my Executrix and Robert Ducy, Citizen and merchant-tailor, John Burton, Citizen and Grocer, and my friends Sir James Lancaster and Sir Henry Lillows of London, Knights, overseers."

By me: LEONARD HOLLYDAYE

Witnesses:

James Lancaster,	Ric. Wheeler,
Ro. Ducie,	John Burton,
Jno. Howard,	Jo. Dowse.

⁴ Liber L-XVI, 339, Heraldic Office, London, E. C. See "Berkes Landed Gentry."

As to the descendants of Sir Leonard Hollyday, the following is from the College of Arms, London:

"HOLLYDAYE, HOLLIDAY, HALLIDAY

Arms: Granted 23 Sept, 1605 by
Clarendure, King of Arms
(Camden)

Sa. three helmets, arg. garnished
or. within a bordure engrailed
of the second.

Sir Leonard Holliday (Halliday or Hollyday) Lord Mayor of London 1605/6-M, 21, May, 1578, (Lic. Lond) d. 9" Jan, 1611/12 & was buried 7" Feb, 1611/12 at St. Michaels, Crooked Lane, Funeral Cert. Coll of Arms (L XVL, 339) Will dated 5th & Probated granted 11" Jan. 1611/12 & again 18" March 1615/16 (4 Fenner).

Anne, dau. of William Wincoll of Langham, Co. Suff., by dau of
____ Vaughan.

Sir Edward Montagu, Recorder of London (1603-15) afterwards Earl of Manchester.
2nd Husband,
2nd wife.

John Hollyday or Holliday only son b. 1580 M. Nov. 27, 1607 (lon. Lic) d. 1609/10, buried at St. Michaels, Crooked Lane.

Alice or Anne, dau. of William Ferrers, mercer of All Hallows, Lombard Street & St. Leonard's, Bromley, Middlesex.

John Holliday (1½ yrs old in 1611) of Bromley, Co. Middlesex. Ped recorded in the Visitation of London, 1664.

Mary, dau. of Henry Rolt, of Davent Co. Kent

Elizabeth—Sir John Jacob, (3 yrs old) bart. 1st wife. (in 1611.)

John Holliday, only son living aged 23, 1664

Elizabeth, only dau. age 2-1664.

(Signed)

JOHN HOLLYDAY.

HOLLYDAYS IN EARLY VIRGINIA.

The question who Colonel Thomas Hollyday, the founder of the Maryland family, was and where he came from leads us to survey the Hollydays of Virginia, whence he would be most likely to come. This is what we find:

Thomas Hollyday appears in James City County, Va., in

1651.⁵ In 1656 he acquired 350 acres of land on James River, near Jamestown Island, in James City County, Va., said tract being called "Darcy Oatly," originally patented to a certain Samuel Matthews. In 1661 a Patent was granted for the same tract to Thomas Hollyday by Coll. Fra. Moryson, Esq., Governor. Thomas Hollyday signs his name on the Original Record "Thomas Hollyday." (note the spelling).⁶

There was a will at Williamsburg, dated 1660/1, in which the testator, viz: Thomas Hollyday, mentions a son Thomas Hollyday, but as the records were burned during the War between the States, this cannot be verified.⁷

In Hayden's *History of Virginia* it is stated that "Thomas Hollyday who went to Maryland, was the son of Thomas Hollyday of Va. 1660." This was furnished by a Mr. Holliday, of Portsmouth, Va. This statement is also verified in a letter from his daughter (Miss Holliday) to a Mrs. Bernis Brien, of Dayton, Ohio (descendant of the Virginia Holliday family). This, Mrs. Brien wrote the author under date of Sept. 5th, 1925.

George Billingsley, who owned Billingsley Point in Prince George's County, Maryland, was from James City County, Va. Also was Barnaby Kearne, afterwards of Maryland. In the will of George Billingsley (Upper Norfolk, Va.) dated Dec. 21, 1681, he devises to "Barnaby Kearne and hrs. 200 A. residue of Billingsleys Point."⁸ William Mills, of James City Co., Va., also owned at one time Darcy Oatly, tract. He came to Maryland.

Of the Early Settlers, who came into Maryland, were:

1. April 16th, 1677, John Holliday was brought in to St. Mary's County, by Richard Taylor.⁹

⁵ *Early Settlers.*

⁶ See Patent Book No. 5, Original, page 168, Land Office at Richmond, Va.

⁷ Letter from Miss Hattie Gilliam to author, April 26, 1907.

⁸ Liber 4, 118, Md. Wills.

⁹ Book No. 15, fol. 401.

This may have been the brother of Col. Thomas Hollyday, 1st. of Maryland.

2. January 27, 1675, Thomas Kempe, of Calvert County, brought into the Providence Henry Hollyday and Margery Kemp.¹⁰

3. Robert Hollyday, came in December, 1665.¹¹

4. William Hollyday, wife, four children, and servants, came into the Province, in 1681. Col. Hollyday, had brothers "William and Robert."¹²

A Silver waiter, now in possession of author, said by Tiffany of New York, to be genuine, and entered about the year 1697, which waiter has been owned continuously and in the possession of the descendants of Col. Thomas Hollyday, shows the Arms, being the same as granted Sir. Leonard Hollyday, in 1605.

The Tombstone of Col. Thomas Hollyday, who died in 1703, and was buried at Billingsley's Point, bore a Coat of Arms, as did also that of his son Col. Leonard Hollyday, who died in 1742 and was buried near Nottingham in Prince George's County, Md. Col. James Hollyday, of Readbourne (of whom hereafter), died in 1747, and his Tombstone, recently removed from Readbourne to the Cemetery at Easton, Maryland, is in a perfect state of preservation, with inscription and the Hollyday Arms, the same as grant—the Lord-Mayor, Sir Leonard. Letters from James Hollyday (his son) to William Anderson, Merchant of London, in 1750 and again in 1751, in reference to procuring of said Tombstone in possession of the author, gives instruction as to engraving "His Arms" thereon, etc.

Family tradition has been that Col. Thomas Hollyday, the founder of the family in Maryland, was the son of Capt. Thos. Hollyday, of Virginia, and a descendant of Sir Leonard Hollyday, the Lord-Mayor of London, 1605. The naming of his son "Leonard" and only daughter "Margery", strongly supports

¹⁰ No. 15, folio 332.

¹¹ No. 9, folio 55.

¹² See Vol. XXV, page 6, *Md. Arch.*, and Will of Col. Hollyday, Vol. 3, page 1, *Md. Calendar of Wills*.

the above. Dr. Christopher Johnston, one of the most distinguished of American genealogists, and George Norbury Mackenzie, editor of "Colonial Families of the United States," had the same view. In a letter under date of Sept. 2, 1913, Dr. Johnston wrote the author. "These arms were borne by the Hollydays of Wiltshire & Somersetshire, but *especially* by the Hollydays of Rodborough, Co. Gloucester, to which branch Sir. Leonard Hollyday, Lord-Mayor of London in 1605, belonged. From the occurrence of the name "Leonard", I should judge that the family in Maryland considered themselves rather closely related to Sir Leonard Hollyday."

Many new facts have been discovered but none that contradict this assumption of descent from Sir. Leonard. To sum up the final conclusions which this author has drawn from all the data here presented, it is the author's opinion that Colonel Thomas Hollyday, who came to Maryland in 1679 and bought Billingsleys Point in 1684, was the son of Captain Thomas Hollyday, of James City County, Va., and the later was the son of John Hollyday and Mary Roult, of Bromley Kent, England, who was the only grand-son of Sir Leonard Hollyday, Lord-Mayor of London in 1605/6.

COL. THOMAS HOLLYDAY, son of Capt. Thomas Hollyday of Virginia, settled in Calvert County, Maryland, in the year 1679/80, when he brought into the Province eighteen persons, among whom was *John Rolt* or *Roult* for which he received certain grants. In 1682, he was granted a Patent for a tract of land on the West side of the Patuxent River called "Upper Guitting".¹³

On August 8, 1687, he purchased from the heirs of George Billingsley (late of the Colony of Virginia), "Billingsleys Point" lying in the fork of the Patuxent (then Calvert) in Prince George's County, containing 1069 acres, which was confirmed in his son Col. James Hollyday by Act of Assembly 1724.¹⁴ On this point he built the first Hollyday Mansion, still

¹³ See Land Grants N. S. Folio 11, Land Office at Annapolis.

¹⁴ *Md. Arch.*, Vol. XXXVIII, page 339.

standing in 1930. The front of the grounds around the house slopes down in several terraces. The stairways at "Readbourne" and "Ratcliffe Manor" resemble in many respects.

The house, at the time of its being built about the year 1690, was evidently one of art and the place in general of great beauty and dignity.

Col. Hollyday, married (the exact date is not certain) about the year 1690, Mary Trueman, who was related to many of the Southern Maryland Families. She was the daughter of Dr. Trueman (then deceased) and Anne, his wife, formerly Anne Storer of England. Dr. Trueman died in October 1672, and in his will dated July 29th, 1672, he mentions his wife Anne, and his three daughters Martha (afterwards the wife of Thomas Greenfield), Mary (afterwards Mary Hollyday, wife of Colonel Thomas Hollyday) and Elizabeth (afterwards the wife of — Green, of Lynn, England). He does not mention a son, but brothers Nathaniel and Thomas Trueman.¹⁵

Mrs. Anne (Storer) Trueman, afterwards married Robert Skinner, whom she also survived, and by her will, she devised certain estate and property to daughter Greenfield and daughter Elizabeth Green (her daughter Mary Hollyday, being deceased), and each grandchild, 4.¹⁶ A grand daughter, — Green, married Sir William Brown, an eminent surgeon of "Queen's Square", London, who kept up quite a correspondence with his cousin Colonel James Hollyday (grandson of Colonel Thomas Hollyday) during the years 1750-67. Colonel Thomas Hollyday at once came into prominence, was influential and through relatives, closely identified with the Calverts, received numerous appointments. In 1690, he was commissioned by the Lord Proprietary, as a judge of the Calvert County Court and Captain of the Calvert Militia.¹⁷

When Prince George's County was formed in 1694, he was made, on March 3, 1694, Chief Judge of the County Court and Lieutenant Colonel. He was also one of the first Vestrymen of

¹⁵ See Liber I, folio 509, Will Records at Annapolis.

¹⁶ See Vol. IV, page 14, *Md. Calendar of Wills*.

¹⁷ See Vol. XX, folio 78, *Md. Arch.*

Saint Paul's Parish, at Upper Mount Calvert, 1692-1703. The Court minutes at Upper Marlboro, show that he sat as Presiding Judge of the Court from 1695 to 1703 (the year of his death) with great regularity.¹⁸

Colonel Hollyday was on more than one occasion called into the Military service of the Province, both while Captain of Calvert County and later as Lieutenant Colonel of Prince George's County. And it is not improbable that he had seen military service and training in Virginia as a young man. "Colonel Washington of Virginia and Captain Thomas Trueman of Calvert County, Maryland, had orders to join their forces with those of Colonel Thomas Hollyday, of Prince George's County, Maryland, to pursue Indian Marauders, in the year 1697."¹⁹

Mrs. Mary (Trueman) Hollyday, died before her husband, and it is believed she died on the birth of her only daughter, Margery in 1699. Colonel Hollyday died in January, 1703, and was buried in the family cemetery at "Billingsley's Point".

ISSUE:

- I. Colonel James Hollyday, born June 18, 1696 in England, of whom hereafter.
- II. Colonel Leonard Hollyday, born May 4, 1698, and
- III. Margery Hollyday, born ———, 1699.

James was named for his maternal grandfather James Trueman; Leonard for his paternal great-great-great grandfather Sir Leonard Hollyday, and Margery for Margery Kempe or possibly Margery Hollyday who died in England in 1682 and buried in Christ Church, Newgate Street, London.

Col. James Hollyday, eldest son of Col. Thomas and Mary Trueman Hollyday, was born in England on June 18, 1696, was educated at the Middle Temple, London, and was a lawyer. He settled in Talbot County in the year 1721, and on May 3rd, 1721, married Sarah (Covington) Lloyd, widow of Major Gen'l. Edward Lloyd, Governor of Maryland 1709-13, of "Wye House", where he resided until about the year 1731, on com-

¹⁸ See Council Book H. D. No. 2, folio 286, Volume XX, 79, 108, and 212, of the *Md. Arch.* Also Minutes of the Prerogative Court at Annapolis.

¹⁹ Volume II, *Md. Arch.*, Proceedings of the Assembly, 475-483.

pletion of the "Readbourne" Mansion House he removed to Queen Anne's County to this beautiful home on the Chester River. The Readbourne estate contained over 2000 acres of land, acquired by various Patents from the heirs of George Read and others. He inherited a large estate in Prince George's County, by his father's will; and upon his marriage with Mrs. Lloyd, was in control of large tracts of land, consisting over 20,000 acres in Talbot County. In 1724 he purchased "Readbourne" in Queen Anne's County. He at once became prominent in State affairs, being Private Attorney to Lord Baltimore. He was elected a Member of the House of Burgesses from Talbot County in 1728.²⁰ Served until 1732. Appointed Judge of Talbot County Court and one of the Quorum. Commission dated Feb. 26, 1726, and served until 1731.²¹ Appointed Justice of the Provincial Court of Maryland, 1732 and served until 1735, when he was nominated Colonel of Militia and Justice of Queen Anne's County Court. Named a member of Lord Baltimore's Council on July 15, 1735, and served until his death in 1747.²²

In Volumes XX and XXI of the *Maryland Archives*, "Proceedings of the Assembly, Col. Hollyday's name appears on most of the Important Committees of the Upper House, i. e. "Committee to prepare Acts of Assembly"—"To examine Accounts", etc. The record also shows that he was a most regular attendant upon the meetings of the Council. He died on the 8th day of October, A. D. 1747. The *Annapolis Gazette* of October 14th 1747, gives the following account of his death:

"Last Thursday morning (8, Oct., 1747) died in Queen Anne's County, after a long and lingering indisposition, which he bore with great patience and resignation, The Honorable James Hollyday, Naval Officer of the Port of Oxford, Treasurer of the Eastern Shore, and one of his Lordships Honorable Council. He left the character of a worthy Gentleman and good christian."^x

²⁰ Land Commission Record of Talbot County, 1728-30.

²¹ See Judgment Records of Talbot County, 1726-27, folio 3, etc.

²² See *Upper House Journals and Archives of Maryland*.

On his Tombstone which has been recently removed from "Readbourne" to the Hollyday lot in Spring Hill Cemetary at Easton, Maryland, is the following inscription, surmounted by the family arms:

TO THE MEMORY OF
JAMES HOLLYDAY, ESQUIRE,

Who departed this life on the 8th day of October, 1747.
He was many years one of His Lordships Council, and
in Public and private life, always supported the Character of a worthy Gentlemen and good Christian.

ISSUE:

- I. Col. James Hollyday, born Nov. 30, 1722, d. s. p.²³
- II. Henry Hollyday, born March 9, 1725, m. Dec. 9, 1749, Anna Maria Robins, built "Ratcliffe Manor" and from this marriage the Hollydays of Maryland descend.
- III. Sarah Covington Hollyday, born in 1727, died an infant, 2 years.

Mrs. Hollyday,²⁴ was a very beautiful woman, and dearly beloved by both her Lloyd and Hollyday children, and survived both husbands. While on a visit to her only daughter Mrs. Rebecca Harriett Anderson, wife of William Anderson, Merchant of London, in 1754-55, she died on the 9th day of April, 1755, and was buried in West Ham Churchyard, in the County of Essex, England, and tombstone bears the following inscription:

"Beneath this Stone lieth buried the body of Mrs. Sarah Hollyday, late of the Province of Maryland, in America, from whence she came to London in the year 1754, and died the Ninth day of April, MDCCLV. Though a stranger here, she was known, esteemed and respected in her native Country. She had been the wife of Edward Lloyd, formerly of the aforesaid Province, Esquire, and after his death of James Hollyday, late of same place, Gent, whom she also survived."

²³ Studied law at Middle Temple. I have Portrait of this eminent lawyer in his Temple Robes. Member, Council of Safety 1774-76.

²⁴ I have a Portrait of this lady over 200 years old.

HENRY HOLLYDAY (son of Col. James Hollyday) and Anna Maria Robins Hollyday (dau. of Geo. Robins of Peach Blossom, whose wife was Henrietta Maria Tilghman of the Hermitage), had two sons, viz:

- I. James Hollyday, who married Susan Steuart Tilghman, and
- II. Henry Hollyday, who married Ann Carmichael.

For descendants of above sons, see "Old Kent", "The Chamberlaine Family" (by John Bozman Kerr) and "Colonial Families of the United States", by Mackenzie, Vol. II, pages 333-342; in the latter a full account is published.

MARYLAND RENT ROLLS.

(Continued from Vol. XXVI, p. 42.)

Broad & Town Neck Hundred, 1707

Town Neck

250 A: Sur: 18: Nov. 1658 for Nath: Utie on the
East side of Severn River Rent —.. 5.. —
Poss^r Coll. Charles Greenbury

C. See also p. 98 of original Mss.

*C. Town Neck Resur. 2 Xber. 1714 for Rob^t
Goldsborough. Beg. at a bounded Pine on a small
creek side Being y^e Orig^l. Bound^r Pat. 10 Ap.
1717. 275 a.*

Hopkins Plantation

215 A. Sur; 5th Sept. 1659, for W^m Hopkins on
the No: side Severn River joyning to Henry Cat-
lines. Rent —.. 4.. 3³/₄

Poss^{rs} 107 A: John Brice for Worthingtons Orp^{ns}

145 A: W^m Crouch for John Howard's
Orp^{ns}

252 37 A: over., Rent —.. —.. 9

Howardston

100 A: Sur. 16: Sep. 1659 for Phillip Howard on
the north side of Severn River Rent —.. 2.. —
Poss^r John Brice for Jn^o Worthingtons Orp^{ns}

Asketon

350 A: Sur: 8: Sep: 1659 for John Askew on the
East side Severn River joyning to W^m Crouches
Land —.. 4.. 7¼
Poss^r Rich^d Hampton

Pendenny als Expectation

200 A: Sur: 14 Sep: 1659 for Edward Lloyd
Esq^r on the No: side of Severn River—Mr Lloyd
sold this Land to Tho: Meares who Res^d it the 17
Mar. 1664 & added 100 A. more to it calling the
whole Expectation —.. 6.. —
Poss^r John Brice for Worthington's Orphans

Rigby

125 A: Sur: 20 Sep^r 1659 for James Rigby being
two pcells on the North side Severn Riv^r on the
South side Broad Creek Rent —.. 2.. 6
Poss^r Thomas Tench Esq^r for James Rigby's
Orphans

Fuller als Whitehall

150 A: Sur: 21: Sep: 1659 for W^m Fuller on
the No: side Severn River on the No: side of
Homew^{ds} Creeke Rent —.. 3.. —
Poss^r Coll. Cha: Greenbury

Maidenston

250 A: Sur: 22: Sep. 1659, for Eliz^a Strong on
the No: Side Severn River on the East side broad
Creeke —.. 5.. —
Poss^r Widow Rider

Clarkston

100 A: Sur: 5th Octob^r 1659 for Matt: Clark near
 Dorrells Creek Rent —.. 2.. —
 John Ingram for Ja: Homewoods Orp^{ns}

Brownston

100 A: Sur: 20: Octob^r 1659 for Tho: Brown on
 the North side Severn River joyning to Hen: Cat-
 lins —.. 2.. —
 Poss^r Charles Rivers for his wives Children left
 them by W^m. Hopkins

Crouches Triangle

60 A: Sur: 18: Mar: 1661 for W^m Crouch on the
 No: side of Severn River near the back line of No:
 Crouchfeild litle Neck Rent —.. 1.. 2½
 Poss^r Phillip Jones
C. Crouch's Triangle.

Woolchurch Rent

10 A: Sur: 12 Xber 1662 for Hen: Woolchurch
 on the No: side Severn River being Sev^{rl} pcells
 of Town Land Rent —.. 2.. 2½
 Poss^r W^m Bladen
C. Woolchurch.

Leonard Neck

290 A: Sur: 17: Feb^{ry} 1662 for Hen: Woolchurch
 on the South side Maggoty River on the West side
 Magotty Creek Rent —.. 5.. 9¾
 Poss^{rs} 146 A: Tho: Hanson
 124 A: Edw^d Gibbs
 20 A: Joshua Merriken, it did belong to
 to the Orp^{ns} of W^m Coventry for
 want of Heirs of whom I suppose it
 be Escheat to his LoP.

Little Piney Neck

80 A: Sur: 20th Octobr 1662 for W^m Hopkins on
 the South side of Maggoty River between the
 Wester most brd: of Forked Creek & Piney Neck
 Creek —.. 1.. 7¼
 Poss^r Charles Rivers for his wives Children left
 them by W^m Hopkins

Pytherston

60 A. Sur: 22 Sep^r 1659 for W^m Pythers on the
 E^t side broad Creek Rent —.. 1.. 2½
 Poss^r Thomas Homewood

Hopkins Chance

100 A: Sur: 20. Octob. 1662 for W^m Hopkins on
 the South side of Maggoty River Rent —.. 2.. —
 Poss^{rs} 50 A: Henry Hilliard
 50 A: Daniell Hilliard

—
 100

Hopkins Fancy

100 A: Sur: 25 Octob. 1662 for W^m Hopkins on
 the No: side of Severn River in Eaglenest bay
 Poss^r John Gadsby Rent —.. 2.. —

Barren Neck

150 A: Sur: 13: Xber 1662 for Rich^d Devois on
 the West side Ferry Creek at the head of Strongs
 Cove Rent —.. 3.. —
 Poss^r W^m Taylard

C. Devour.

Howard's Inheritance

130 A: Sur. 23 Jan^{ry} 1663 for Matt. Howard on
 the North side of Severn River Rent —.. 2.. 7¼
 Poss^r John Brice for Worthington's Heires

Midle Neck

50 A. Sur. 9 Feb. 1662 for Tho: Underwood on the
North side Severn Riv^r by a bra: of Ferry Creek
Poss^r Tho: Cockey for Rich^d Moses Orp^{ns} R. —.. 1.. —

Durands Place

100 A. Sur: 14 Feb. 1662 for Alice Durand on the
North side of Severn River on the West Side Du-
rands Creek Rent —.. 2.. —
Poss^r W^m Bladen

The Plain

100 A. Sur. 16 Feb. 1662 for Rob. Tyler & Abr.
Dawson on the no. Side Severn River Rent —.. —.. —
C. Rob^t Taylor. . . . Vacated on Record.

Slayd's Hope

50 A. 20th Feb. 1662 Sur. for W^m Slayd on the
No. side of Severn River Rent —.. 1.. —
Poss^r Edw^d Peak

Truroe

50 A: Sur: 20: Feb. 1662 for Tho. Turner on the
north side of Severn River Rent —.. 1.. —
Poss^r Coll Hamond

Lusby

50 A: Sur: 6: Mar. 1662 for Rob: Lusby on the
No. Side Severn River on the W. side Ferry Creek.
R. —.. —.. —
This Land was Alienated by Jacob Lusby to
Thomas Bucknall to whose Orphans it belongs if
any left else it is Escheat

Broad Creek

200 A. Sur. 5 Octo. 1659 for W^m Fuller on the
No. Side Broad Creek. Rent —.. 4.. —
Poss^{rs} 75 Hen: Merriday

75 Mary Eagle

50 Rob. Jubb for Jona; Neal's Orp^{ns}

 200

Skidmore

200 A: Sur: 21. Ap^l 1663 for Edw^d Skidmore at a
Mr^ked W^t Oak on the So: Side Fishing Creek

Rent —.. 4.. —

Poss^r John Ching for Sam: Skidmore's Orp^{ns}

Burle's Town

100 A: Sur. 16, March 1662 for Rob. Burle on
the Et side Ferry Creek

Rent —.. 2.. —

Poss^r Rob: Boone

Brushy Neck

100 A: Sur: 19: Octob 1663 for Rob. Tyler on
the No: side of Severn Riv^r at a Mr^k Red Poplar
in the line of Tho: Turner

Rent —.. 2.. —

Poss^r 50 A: Coll Hamond40 A: W^m Clark10 A: Alex^r Gardiner

 100

Deep Creek Point

100 A: Sur. 19: Octob 1663 for Abra: Dawson
on the N^o side of Deep Creek

Rent —.. 2.. —

Poss^r Tho: Dawson

Heires Purchase

90 A: Sur: 3: Feb. 1663 for Sarah Marsh for the
use of Tho: Marsh her son at the Ferry place

Rent —.. 1.. 9¾

Poss^r Sebastian Olly's Widow

Netlam

50 A: Sur: 1st June 1663 for John Askew on the
No: side of Severne River

Rent —.. 1.. —

Poss^r Edmund Talbot

Wolf Neck

100 A: Sur: 2^d June 1662 for W^m Slaid on the
No: side Severn River on the West side Ferry
Creek

R. —.. 2.. —

Poss^r Mary Eagle

C. W^m Slayd.

Strawberry Plain

100 A: Sur: 8th June 1663 for W^m Hopkins on
the No: side Severn River between Swan Neck
& litle Piney Neck

Rent —.. 2.. —

Poss^r Coll. John Hamond

Greenbury

50 A: Sur: 14. July 1663 for John Green on the
North side Severn River near Netlam

Rent —.. 1.. —

Poss^r Tho: Reynolds

Woodham

50 A: Sur: 18: Aug. 1663 for Abra: Holman on
the North side Severn River on the Nor. side Broad
Creek

Rent —.. 1.. —

Poss^r Joshua Merrikin

Brushy Neck bottom

100 A: Sur: 9. Octob. 1663 for W^m Hopkins on
the South side of Magoty River

Rent —.. 2.. —

Poss^r 50 A. W^m Penninton

50 A. John Hunt of Baltem^o Co.

—
100

C. Bushy Neck Bottom.

Deep Creek Neck

50 A. Sur: 20: Octob 1663 for Rob: Tyler on the
West side of Deep Creek North of Severn Riv^r

Rent —.. 1.. —

Poss^r John Worrall

Forked Creek Point

100 A: Sur: 20. Octob 1663 for Rob: Tyler on
the South side of Magoty Riv^r. Rent —.. 2.. —
Poss^r Alex^r Gardiner

Homewood's Purchase

260 A: Sur: 2^d Feb: 1663 for John Homewood
on the No. Side of Severn Riv^r near Homew^{ds}
Creek. R. —.. 5.. 2
Poss^r Tho: Homewood

Wadlington

150 A: Sur: 3. Feb: 1663 for John Homewood
on the Nor: Side of Severn Riv^r by Homew^{ds}
Cre Rent —.. 3.. —
Poss^r Tho: Homewood

Brushy Neck

150 A: Sur: 20: May 1664 for Edw^d Bates on the
South Side of Maggoty River Rent —.. 3.. —
Poss^r John Sumerland

Ralph's Neck

100 A: Sur: 18 Feb. 1663 for Ralph Hawkins on
the South Side of Maggoty River Rent —.. 2.. —
Poss^r W^m Hawkins lives at Potapseo

Hawkins Habitation

100 A: Sur: 19; Feb. 1663 for Ralph Hawkins on
the North Side of Severn Riv^r in bro^d Neck Rent —.. 2.. —
Poss^r W^m Bladen

Swan Cove

50 A: Sur: 19: Feb. 1663 for Emanuell Drew on
the East side of Ferry Creek Rent —.. 1.. —
Poss^r Henry Merriday

C. Eman Dreie.

Homewood's Parcel

60 A: Sur. 20. Feb. 1663 for John Homewood on
the North Side of Severn River in Broad Neck

Rent —.. 1.. 2½

Poss^r Tho: Homewood

Deep Creek Point

50 A: Sur: 2^d Feb. 1663 for Thomas Turner on
the South of Maggoty River joyning to Swan Neck —.. 1.. —

Poss^r Coll. John Hamond

Long Neck

50 A: Sur: 24 Feb: 1663 for Elis^a Dorrell on the
North of Maggoty River

Rent —.. 1.. —

Poss^r Wid^o Boston

Gray's Sands

50 A: Sur: 23: Feb: 1663 for Tho: Turner on
the North side of Maggoty River

Rent —.. 3.. —

Poss^r 90 A. W^m Clark

60 A. Zach: Gray

—
150

Crouches Triangle

40 A: Sur: 12: May 1664 for W^m Crouch on the
No. Side of Severn Riv^r

Rent —.. 1.. 9¾

Poss^r Rebeckah Hancock

C. Crowch's Triangle cf. ante.

Litle Netlam

50 A: Sur: 20: May 1664 for John Askew on the
No. side of Severn River

Rent —.. 1.. —

Poss^r Edmund Talbot

Merrikin

50 A: Sur: 1: June 1664 for Christian Merrikin

on the No. side Severn Riv^r on the No: side
 Scotchers Creek Rent —.. 1.. —
 Poss^r Joshua Merrikin

Tanyard

120 A: Sur: 2^d June 1664 for Thomas Thurston
 on the North Side Severn Riv^r in Bro^d Neck R. —.. 2.. 5
 Poss^r Wid^o Ann Lewis

Cole's Point

50 A: Sur: 7th Octobr 1665 for Thomas Cole on
 the Eastern side of Fullers Creek on Severn River —.. 1.. —
 Poss^r James Heath

Solomons Desire

10 A: Sur: 13: Nov: 1665 for W^m Hill on the
 No. Side Severn Riv^r Rent —.. —.. 2½
 Poss^r Phillip Jones

Orwick

190 A: Sur: 30: Nov: 1665 for James Orwick on
 the Mountaines begins at a Hicory by the bay
 side of Tho. Homewoods Land Rent —.. 3.. 9¾
 Poss^r John Ingram for Ja: Homewood's Orphan

Mosses Purchase

100 A: Sur: 29: Nov. 1665 for Rich Moss on the
 Mountaines by Maggoty River Rent —.. 2.. —
 Poss^r John Ingram for Ja. Homewoods Orpⁿ

Hopewell

30 A: Sur: 14: Feb. 1665 for W^m Hopkins on the
 Nor: side of Severn River Rent —.. —.. 7¼
 Charles Rivers poss^r for his wifes Children left
 them by W^m Hopkins

Middleland

40 A: Sur: 14. Feb. 1665 for Hen: Cattlyn on

the North side of Severn River at the River side

Rent —.. —.. $9\frac{3}{4}$

Poss^r Cha: Rivers as in Hopewell

C. Hen. Catline.

Brown & Clark

50 A. Sur. 14: Feb. 1665 for John Brown & John

Clark on the North Side Severn Riv^r

R. —.. 1.. —

Poss^r Charles Rivers as in Hopewell

Tyler's Lott

100 A. Sur: 15: Feb. 1665 for Rob. Tyler on the

North side Severn River by Matt: Howards Land

Poss^r Charles Rivers for his wife Children as in

Hopewell

Rent —.. 2.. —

Great Pyney Neck

100 A: Sur. 15th Feb. 1665 for W^m Hopkins on

the North Side of Maggoty River

Rent —.. 2.. —

Poss^r Charles Rivers for his wives Children

Howard's Folly

100 A: Sur: 20th Feb. 1665 for John Howard on

the South Side of Maggoty River

Rent —.. 2.. —

Poss^r John Clark

Smith's Range

100 A: Sur: 22. Mar: 1665 for Herman Solling on

the North Side of Severn River

Rent —.. 2.. —

Poss^r Charles Rivers for his wives Childⁿ as in

Hopewell

Range

50 A: Sur: 20. May 1666 for Eliz^a Hill on the

Nor. Side Severn River at the bo^d tree of Green-

bury

R. —.. 1.. —

Poss^r Morrice Baker

Crouches Milldam

70 A: Sur: 17: May 1666 for W^m Crouch at the
 Nor: Side Severn River near Cro^s Triangle R. —.. 1.. 5
 Poss^r Thomas Albrix

EXTRACTS FROM ACCOUNT AND LETTER BOOKS OF DR. CHARLES CARROLL, OF ANNAPOLIS.

(Continued from Vol. XXVI, p. 58.)

July 5th 1753

Gent

I have seen Mr Dulanys further opinion on our Case relating to Yeates Forbearance and do not see that a Common warr^t taking in some Cultivation has any Analogy thereto I conceive it is not the Quantity of Land but the Right we have and that Right I take to be Consistant with Reason, but however certain I am thereof, I shall be as ready to give it up to avoid Litigation as any other of the Gent^t concerned, if it was a Case where a greater Quantity were held within the bounds Specified in a Patent, I think the Patentee would have a good right & the Lord prop^{ry} not injured The Case here is otherwise the man who resurveys has a right to do so and prays his Lord^{ps} Consent by his Officers thereto and takes the Resurvey in Lieu of the original as for instance in the Inclosed plan A: Takes a Warr^t of Resurvey on Black Acre which was originally 160 acres makes his Survey include but half the Original and adds vacancy makes the whole 279 acres by the name of white acre In his Lord^s rent Roll Black Acre is no more an Entry is made resurveyed into white acre no rent paid for the former but only for the Latter and if Sale be made it is by the name of White Acre or if Ejectment or Dispute it is all by the Later Name and Patent as Title produced. The original 160 acres go to so much Composition towards the Latter 279 acres and there is 80 acres thereof left out in the Angle at: B: Now shall

A: or his Representatives hold the 80 acres at B: so left out by virtue of the original Grant altho it was part of the Composition for the 318 acres held by the Grant for White Acre, If he should I think it would be against the Common Practice Usage & Custom of the Country and as it appears to me contrary to plain Reason The part of white acre included into the Resurvey of black acre shall be deemed as held from the Original Survey & shall not affected by a Younger altho the Patent being in part vacated for the Patent of white acre is as much a Record as that of Black. And one Record may make Void another in part or in whole I should be as unwilling to promote the Doctrine of Vacating Grants as any man and I think the provincial Court was right in their Judgem^t nor ought the proprietor to take advantage of small Losses of his Tenant, Insisting upon our Case is no Ways similar to Such an Attempt it is only keeping a man to his own Act (or those deriving under him) who had full power to do such an Act. I shall give you no further Trouble on the occation but refer whether you will give up Your right or Support it the Later I am for doing.
To the Baltimore Comp^a

July 10th 1753

Sr

We have agreeable to Yours dated Virginia 28th last month ordered the Clerk of the Baltimore Co. Iron Works at Patapsco to put on Board the Schooner Clary Jno Mican skipper

Ten of Baltimore Pig Iron with dispatch and to take Receipts inclosed is one and hope the said Pig Iron will Come Safe and answer your Expectation or that if Mr How for whose use you write it is This Pig makes excellent Tough Bar Iron here and doubt not It will with him we hope Mr Scrosbys Schooner will not Come soon for we have not the Pig to Supply her yet as Dr Carroll wrote you the Hundred Ton Could not be Completed before the End of this Inst^t and if you Judge the Quantity on Board this Schooner Clary to be sufficient for your present occation we shall be satisfied, In Case you should here-

after want and we have Pig Iron we shall be willing to supply you at the rate you pay for this Viz five Pounds Ster. ₤ Ton you will please to observe that one Moiety of this Pig Iron belongs to Dr Charles Carroll & the other Moiety to Mess^{rs} Daniel Dulany Jun^r & Walter Dulany & make your Bills payable in Two Setts accordingly.

To Coll Champ on
Rapahannock

C C
D D S.

W D.

Annapolis 10th July 1753

Sr

We desire you will put on Board the Quantity of Baltimore Pig iron Agreeable to the Inclosed Order that the Schooner Clarey may Carry with Safety for Col John Champ and take receipt on the order as directed We have inclosed three Recets besides for the Skipper to Sign. you filling up the Quantity of Tons & Date in all as well as in the inclosed Lre to Coll Champ in which we desire you will inclose one of the Three Recets sealing the Lre sending the other Two to us. We also request you will give Capt. Mican what Dispatch may Conveniently be giving him Caution to take no more Pigg Iron than his Vessell will Safely bear as hard winds may happen & it being a Dead Loading We give this Caution for Coll Champ's Safety as the Iron is on his Risk & are.

Y^{rs}

C. C

D D

To Mr Rich^d Croxall.

W D.

Annapolis 10th July 1753

Sir

I Reced Yours yesterday dated the 8th Inst. desiring to have a messenger on Purpose Relating to dispatch Coll Champs Vessel in Relation to which the inclosed from myself & you will

please to observe that one half the pig Iron is to be Charged to me & the other half to Mess^{rs} Daniel & Walter Dulany I think the Term half would have done as well but as that word occurred in the Inclosed it must now pass I hope Coll Champ's Vessell will be duly dispatched and the Skipper Treated kindly as usual with you I am with kind Service to M^{rs} Croxall.
To M^r Rich^d Croxall

Annapolis July 23^d 1753

M^r Unkles

I reced Yours dat^d 21st yesterday I believe Daley is so idle that he will make little or nothing if you could get a Tenant who would take the place, I would let him sow it with Rye or Wheat or what he liked directly pray look out for a good one, I will rent it cheap.

I would not willingly take Cesar away yet for that would be an Excuse with Daley but if he can spare him it is well for I will not sow any Time in the Ground being fully determined to take my Hands thence.

In Relation to the Addition to the Pines rectified I can Say no more than I said to you before in mine where I sent you a plan & the Courses sent to the survey: & I have now also inclosed the Courses which I would have returned which is agreeable to your first Intention of the Addition to the Pines as also to take in the Land to Join to Shriers Bottom which you recommended but if you Judge proper to mend any Stringing or Error so as not to depart from the main Intention of taking in the Clear Lands & Improvements with the good Lands do it, but pray be Carefull that no future mistake is committed this I refer entirely to your Conduct.

I will get Two Shirts made for Philip and send them to him soon he must not deal or Contract for money it is not to be had I have goods fit for men or Women, but I really cannot get money by any method. I have therefore I do not myself contract for money. Pray be so kind as to rectifie these Survey with Care as soon as you Can & Give them to M^r Howard keep-

ing Copys of which send me one of Each when done. It will be very acceptable to me that you find Buyers for the Lands I wrote to sell and a good Tenant or Buyer for the Stage, I hope this will Come safe that you will be able to Comply with my Desires therein soon.

To Mr Unkle Unkles

P. S. You will please to observe that I had my Special warr^t to resurvey the Pines as well as the Addition w^{ch} occasions taking in the original Survey of the Pines you may add more if needfull.

I hope before this Time you have settled the Addition 150 a^s between Piney & Pipe Creek so as to include good Land & to answer the Expression in the Cert: of the Beginning and that you have bounded the Trees or Tree accordingly let me not Suffer by delaying this matter Pray let me know whether the Land Called Hazard of which you inclosed the Courses be good and what it includes whether as you expected, I have had it patented some Time but Hall does not close with me about it.

Brevard I hear is gone to Kent County I suppose I must look for a Chap for the Land Called the adventure taken up for him it is likewise patented long before any other Survey as the former is also.

July 24th 1753

Sir last Saturday in the afternoon I reced Yours dated the 13th Inst: demanding 6000 odd Hundred lbs Tob^o Costs you say due to you from me in the Court of Appeals with a Threat if I do not pay, I have ever been ready to pay any just or legal Demands on me & I paid you in that Cause & Court a large Sum lately If this Claim you now make be Justly due I shall be ready to pay it according to Law that is in money as I make no Tob^o if I Cannot procure the Latter but I think it is an exorbitant sume & might have been avoided without a strong Inclination to load me with Costs altho the Courts have ordered me to pay Costs it has not any pa^rlar Sume I will refer it

to the Court if your Claim be Just & if so determined I will pay it at the next Sitting.

To Mr Mich^{ll} Macnemara

Annapolis in Maryland July 24th 1753

Sr

I reced Yours with acct Current and as I have a Ball. in your Hands I desire you will by the next oppertunity Comming to this Port or entering here send me Two Barrells of well boyled Rosin as some I have had from your Town has not been much better than Turpentine for want of being well boyled of which pray take notice to the maker in my Case we want it here for uses different from paying Ships which requires a Dryness as not to run in Hott weather.

I also desire you will send me in Pint Bottles Three Gall^s of Oyl of Turpentine. The Ball I desire you will send in Train Oyle in Barrells full hooped as it is leaky stuff.

Bar Iron is lower with you than here but Suppose I shall (if any Encouragement and oppertunity) send again.

To Mr Jn^o Avery Merch^t
in Boston

Annapolis Aug^t 3^d 1753

Sir

I had some Talk with Mr Sweeting last year to take a Thousand or more Bushells of Salt from Mr Gildart & C^o yearly if I Could vend it or every second year as it might be wanted I do not hear that he is as Yet Come in In Case he brings Salt I desire you will let me know before it is landed & the lowest price in Bills of Excha to be taken from the Ships side, and if I like I will send immediately on Recet of yours Please let me know if you have any Quantity of salt & what kind now by you.

To Mr Rich^d Orme
Merch^t in Oxford

Aug^t 11. 1753

Sir

A poor Fellow Michael Risner is in Prison for sundry Debts and as his Plantation (he says) is under mortgage to you, he is desirous to settle his Acct & to know what Ball. is due to you that he may dispose of that and what Else he has to spare to relieve himself. If you will give under Hand what such Ball. is, the man may in probability find such as will pay you & Extricate him but while it only depends on Say so no one will be concerned Your favour to the man in his bad Case will be Charity to him.

To Daniel Dulany Esq^r S^r

 Michael Risner

I reced Sev^l Lres from you as to Your Land I do not want it but if advancing fifty or Sixty Pounds to you on any reasonable security will clear you I will pay the Same as above Your County Court will be soon and as your Cred^{rs} will be there, I will either order some ffriend to negociate the matter or be there myself if my other affairs will admit In the mean Time I am,

Y^r ffriend & well wisherAnnapolis Aug. 11th 1753

C. C.

To Mr Michael Risner

 Annapolis Aug. 17th 1753
M^r Unkles

As you go to Frederick County Court, I desire you will see Michael Risener, and know the amount of what actions he is in for, and likewise Enquire of his att^y if they do not Exceed Sixty Pounds with all Charges let him Execute the mortgage herewith sent filling the Blanks and let him acknowledge it before Two Justices of that County when he has done as above & Signed the Receipt on the Back Evidenced also, give the

same to the Clk of the County to be recorded, and do you become Bail for his appearance to the actions not Exceeding the sums as above for which I will Indemnifie you. I desire you will be Circumspect in the Transaction hereof not to Exceed the Limits prescribed. If Michael gets out tell him to keep Sober & mind his Business & no Doubt he may get over this bad Rub: You will mind to have Two Evidences to the Deed & Receipt.

To Unkle Unkles Pipe Creek.

Annapolis Aug. 20. 1753

Sir

The Bearer Mr John Howard Your Relation tells me he is indebted to you and would Gladly pay you was it in his Power at present, but believe it is not. I advised him to shew you the manner by which he might be Enabled to Comply with any Demands ag^t him which consists in the assistance of yourself & others ffriends the method is very feazible for him to get something & to pay his Cred^{rs} in reasonable Time. I have so good an opinion of his honest Disposition & Integrity that I would Join any assistance in my Power to promote his Laudable Intention It is a pticular pleasure to me to hear you are in so good a way of perfect Recovery & Sincerely wish a Conclusion thereto being with much Respect &c.

To Philip Hammond Esq^r

Sir Oppertunitys Seldom Happening from your Part hither we thought proper to send the Bearer George Johnson for the Bills in Lieu of the seventy five Tons Pig Iron delivered to Mr John Mican £5: Ster. p Ton is £375 you will please to make one moiety or Set of the said Bills payable to Mess^{rs} Daniel & Walter Dulany and the other moitie or set payable to Dr Charles Carroll.

The Bearers Receipt shall be good for the same we are for
M^r Daniel Dulany & ourselves with much respect.

Sir

Y^r most h^{ble} Serv^{ts}

To Coll John Champ

C C

Merch^t on Rapahannock

W. D.

Virginia

M^r George Johnson

You are to go to Coll. John Champs on Rapahannock in Virginia & deliver him our Lre he will give you Two Setts Bills of Exch. one payable to Mess^{rs} Daniel & Walter Dulany for one Hundred Eighty Seven pounds ten shill ster. and the other payable to D^r Cha^s Carroll for the like Sum for which you are to sign a Receipt. You are to use Dispatch & Care.

C C.

To M^r G. Johnson

W. D

b^l r of set is 18th Aug^t 1753

The bills will be payable to the Persons or order for value Rec^d at thirty days sight.

Annapolis Aug^t 21. 1753

Sir

In Case you shall want an Hundred Ton of Baltimore Pig Iron in the Spring I Can deliver it to you in Patapsco River at the former Rate of £5 ster. ₤ ton. Please to let me have a Line by this Bearer George Johnson and if you incline to take I will keep that Quantity for you If you import English White Salt in any Quantity is would be good Ballast in your Vessell up to Patapsco & I would take a 1000 Bushells del^d there @ 9^d ster p^r Bushell.

It would be very acceptable to me to have a Correspondence with you & Mr How.

To Coll Jn^o Champe

Annapolis 22^d Aug^t 1753

Sir

The Demensions of the Bolting Cloths I want is the best to be nine feet four Inches long & four feet wide, The Second to be nine feet long & the same Breadth, I wrote you before if you Could Supply me, I would take them of you, if you Can I desire you would send them soon, or I shall send to Philadelphia. I wrote that I would pay you in Pensilvania money by an Order to Philadelphia, your answer will oblige

To Mr David Witherspoon

Maryland Sep^r 3^d 1753

Sir

I make bold to Trouble you with the negotiation of the Inclosed Bill of Excha. on Peter How Esq^r at Whitehaven for one Hundred Eighty seven Pounds Ten Shill sterl. which when paid I desire you will place to the Credit of my Account charging me with any Expencc Attending the same. I hope to make you adequate Return for Your Favour herein & am with much Respect Sir.

To Mr Silvanus Grove Merch^t

pr. Capt^t Pollack—London

Copy wth 2^d Bill by Capt^t Hooper

Maryland Sep^r 15 1753

Dear Charles

Mr Jennings Comming to Britain & being desirous to have a Line to you & your Acquaintance I Could not refuse it & to desire you will see him when your Time will permit. Your

Knowledge of Men and Time will not admit your Loosing the Latter for any over Comple^{ts} to the former you are but too Sensible that Taverns & Pleasure are but ill Companions to Study & Business we are all I thank God pretty well M^{rs} Carroll presents her best respects to you and desires you will give her Compliments to M^r Gibson & let him know she reced both his Letters which she would have answered but was not very well.

I shall write to you Again soon & am in the mean Time Your affectionate Father.

To Charles Carroll Esq^r at his Chambers Garden Court
Library Stair Case N^o 2 Middle Temple London

S^r

As you was so kind to offer to take a Line to my Son I have thereon presumed to Trouble you with the inclosed and make no Doubt when he hears of your being in London he will wait on you I sincerely wish you a good Voyage and all the pleasure & Happiness you Can desire & assure you that I am with sincere wishes for you and an oblivion for all past affairs.

15th Sep^r 1753

To Ed. Jennings Esq^r

Annapolis Sep^r 29th 1753

M^r Tho^s Prather

I am informed that the bounded Tree at which you began to make the Survey Called Shelby's Misfortune is Cutt down & burnt, I must therefore request the Favour that you will get your son & such others of the Neighbours you Judge proper & View the Tree if in being & mark other Trees near the same and make such other marks as may ascertain the same.

If the same Tree be destroyed I desire you will Examine a Dutch Serv^t man that lives with Shelby in Relation thereto on his Oath & also Jonathan Hagar or such others as you may find proper, I will pay you for any Time you take up on this

occasion & must request you will do it immediately & let me hear from you in Relation thereto by a Safe Hand which will much oblige.

To Mr Tho^s Prather
in Frederick County

Maryland Oct 1st 1753

S^r

Inclosed is Bill of Lading fourteen H^{hds} Tobacco in the Susannah William Cooper Master belonging to my son with the neat proceeds thereof you will please to Credit him. I believe the Tobacco is good & well handed.

To Mr Will Black Merch^t
in London—p^r the Susannah, Cap^t Cooper

Oct^r 1st 1753

S^r

I made bold to Trouble you on the 3^d Sep^r last Inclosing a Bill of Exch. drawn by Coll John Champe on Peter How Esq^r at Whitehaven for one Hundred Eighty seven pounds & Ten shill ster. payable to me and as I have reason to be assured that the said Bill is good & will be paid I have Accordingly drawn on you the following Bills of Exch. amounting to 181: 11^o: 0 ster. which at Time I desire you will pay & charge the same to my acc^t.

1753 Sep ^r 25	To Thomas Harrison	£ 30.. —
27	Will Young	23.. 19
	Benj Tasker Esq ^r Agent	86.. 12
29	of Lord Baltimore	
	To Jn ^o Darnall	16.. 0
	To James Dick & Co	25.. 0

To Mr Silvanus Grove	£181.. 11
Merch ^t in London	
⌘ Capt. Biggs	

Maryland Oct 4th 1753

Dear Charles

I reced Yours of the 10th May & 19th July & you may be assured I was pleased to hear you was well & in so good Spirits you may be certain I will defend myself to the last ag^t all my Enemies & parley the pson you mention the mighty squire, I shall take notice to my Councill of the Case of the 1^a Vernon 197 which you mention in yours of the 10th May It is the point of Interest w^{ch} they Contend for If any new Point shall be started you shall know it I hope I need not recommend your making yourself Capable to Cope with your Enemies. Mr Jennings is gone to London was desirous of a Line to you which I gave him good manners with a Cautious distance may not be amiss however you will I suppose see him.

It may not be amiss to see Lord Baltimore & his unkle Mr Calvert if you Can be well introduced & with Honour (I shiped to Mr Black in Capt. Cooper fourteen H^{hds} of Tobacco from your Quarters which I am sure is good in its kind & inclosed him Bill of Lading) Pig Iron is so low in London that it is not worth shipping I Can make much more of it in this Country or at Bristoll. I shall take Care to Ball. wth Mr Black for any Advance for you before long It will be acceptable to me to know how long your stay there may be, and what you Judge will be needfull to Support you in the mean while as also to Compleat you for this province If my Effects in Mr Blacks Hands sell at the usual rate I am sure he Cannot be much in advance for you as yet more than they will Clear (our Assembly is now sitting Mr Sharpe the Governor seems an Agreeable Sprightly Gentlemen & hope will please all. Molly & all the Family are well, I shall let them know your observacons on them. John is indifferent has an Intermitting Fever is thin, but hope he will soon get better he is at present in Annapolis, presents his Love we had a State lottery here lately to raise money to fit our Dock & buy a Clock for the Town I put you in three Tickets, by which lost half a Pistole & myself Six Pistoles, by which you'll see Chance does not favour always. Mr^{rs} Car-

roll had not even as good Luck for she lost all she put in she presents you her best respects.

I have not at present to add but wish you Continuance of health and am with respect & affection

Dear Charles

To Mr Cha^s Carroll

Y^r H^{be} St

C. C.

Maryland Octo^r 6th 1753

Gent

I Rec^d yours dated 4th July Last Inclosing Acc^t Sales of Pigg Iron I make no doubt of your best Endeavours to Serve me and if it falls in my way shall not be wanting to Recomend you to any that Incline to Ship to him to your way from about Bush River being with much Respect.

To Mess^{rs} Cheston Segley
p^r Hillhouse Merch^t In Bristol

Annapolis Oct. 8th 1753

Sir

I have Occation for Two Bolting Cloths viz: one very fine & the other a second Sort, and as such are sold in your Town or may have of your own, I desire you will send me Two such. It is Commonly yard wide & if so five yards & $\frac{1}{2}$ of Each sort will answer you will please to get them of suitable & Common Lengths. Inclosed is a pattern of an old fine Cloth and I desire the fine may be finer & thicker than it, Pray let them both be thick & good in kind & made up in double Paper and sent by Sisti the Post man with a line of their Cost having Agreed for his bringing them down. Please to Charge the Cost of these Cloths to my Acc^t which I doubt not but you will procure as cheap as may be had I am with best respects.

To Mr Reese Meredith
Merch^t at Philadelphia
p^r Post

Maryland Ocr 9th 1753

Sr

I finding by Y^{rs} that Pig Iron is so low at London & that it is better to Endeavour making something of it here or at some other Market than shipping it thither is the Reason I have not shiped you any this year I am in hopes that what I shipped you will sell so as not to leave any considerable Ball. on your advance for my son In very little Time I shall take Care to make you Remittance to Ballance any such advance as you have or shall make for him, I desire Mr Maccubbin to speak to Mr Dick in Relation to the difference in Account between you & Mr Dicks answer was that he had no Direction from you in Relation thereto. I shall be far from having any Coolness for or Difference with you on occation of your affair with Mr Maccubbin but as I wrote you before, I do not Care to take the Determinacon thereof on myself, altho I Can assure you that I would Gladly serve you with pleasure in any matter for your Interest that I might reasonably do I shall refer till my next and am with true respect.

To Mr W^m Black Merch^t in
London

Annapolis Nov^r 10th 1753

Mr Tho. Prather

Sir

I Reced yours and am obliged to you for the favour you have done me but as I find myself greatly Injured in the destroying my Boundary and have good Resson to Suspect Evan Shelby and that his Dutch Serv^t was prevailed upon to do the Fact I must therefore Request of you as a Magistrate to send a Warr^t for the s^d Serv^t and have him Examined before some German who Can Interpret for him and in Case you find that upon his Examination he will Confess you may write down such Examination and get him to Sign it and make a Deposition to the Truth thereof, I also desire you will bind him over with

some other freeholder his surety to appear at the next provincial Court to Testifie the same and I also desire you will Examine any other Evidence you find Can prove the ffact. In Case you do not proceed to Examine Shelbys Dutch Serv^t soon he will Certainly get him out of the way therefore I hope you will serve me Herein. Jonathan Hagar will Let you know that the Dutch Serv^t did acknowledge he destroyed the Tree by his Masters Orders, you Can Justly set forth in your Warr^t my Complaint & the Suspicion of the Serv^{ts} Knowledge And the Tree being destroyed I do not desire to hurt the Serv^t only to get him as an Evidence. You need not doubt your Power as a Magistrate to Call him by Warr^t and bind him over as requested as also his Master if you find any Proof ag^t him It is an Offence Ag^t an Act of Assembly for preventing the Destroying Boundaries and is every Mans Case as well as mine Wherefore I hope you will Secure the man if he Cannot find Security to Appear at the provincial Court as af^d I will Justifye you in your Conduct herein as I am Certain it is legal and if he Cannot find Security you may Commit him to the Sheriff or the Goaler, if he Cannot be obliged to appear as an Evidence there will be a Failure of Justice. I am further to request you will proceed According to the Direction of the 2^d Act to set up a good Chestnut or Locust Post for a Boundary where the Tree stood in the presence of four freeholders, this I request you will do soon, but I would have you secure the Dutch Serv^t first and Examine Mr Hagar he will give you insight into the matter I would recommend you to Set your Compass at the place where the Tree stood and take a Sight to some remarkable Spott & to Two or three Fireing Trees near & Measure the Distance which take down on a piece of Paper and the Courses and mark the Trees in the presence of the s^d Four Freeholders or such other as you Judge proper to be present. If any large Stones may be had one may be put under the Post or by the side thereof You will do well to give a Copy of the Courses and distances of the Trees or places you take Sight to from the place where the bounded Tree stood to Two Freeholders that shall be with you you will please to get

a Labourer to get the Post or Stones and to dig the hole and Ram the Post or do what else is requisite & Satisfye him which I will repay you as also make you suitable Satisfaction for any Trouble you shall be at on this occation I send this Lre p^r M^r Carey and have directed him to send a Messenger with it from Town to you and hope for your Compliance I am very respectfully

To M^r Tho^s Prather
p^r M^r Carey

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

PRICE AND EMORY FAMILIES.

Contributed by Mrs. Charles H. Jones,
South Orange, New Jersey.

James Price and wife Margaret Tatnall (widow of Isaac Starr), b. 1776, m. June 12, 1802, d. June 10, 1840.

ISSUE: (1) Joseph Tatnall, born May 27, 1805, died June 2, 1867, married Matilda Louise Sanderson.

- (2) John Hyland.
- (3) James Edward.
- (4) Mary Thomas.

Joseph Tatnall Price was born May 27, 1805. He married Matilda Louise Sanderson, b. 1809, d. 14 Feb. 1894.

ISSUE: John Sanderson, born 1829, died Nov. 17, 1899, and 12 other children.

John Sanderson Price, married Mary Emory, Oct. 13, 1859, b. Oct. 24, 1831, d. Dec. 19, 1899.

ISSUE: (1) Thomas Emory, Dec. 22, 1860.

(2) Eliza Grant, Aug. 28, 1864.

(3) Matilda, unmarried March 24, 1866.

(4) John Sanderson, died in infancy.

(5) Isabel Emory, June 19, 1869—Joseph Woodley Richardson, no issue.

Thomas Emory Price married Juliet Hammond, Dec. 22, 1886.

ISSUE: (1) Rosalie Emory, born May 7, 1888.
(2) Thomas Emory, born Sept. 29, 1889.
(3) Marie Adele, born March 29, 1891.

Rosalie Emory Price married Ernest Adams Gill, June 25, 1914.

ISSUE: (1) Ernest, born April 10, 1915.
(2) Rosalie Emory, born Sept. 4, 1917.

Marie Adele Price married Gray Hamilton Creager, Oct. 23, 1915.

ISSUE: Gray Hamilton, Oct. 31, 1916.

Eliza Grant Price married Charles Hyland Jones, Junior, Feb. 20, 1884.

ISSUE: (1) Charles Hyland (III), born Dec. 4, 1885.
(2) Isabel Emory, born Aug. 1888, died in infancy.

Charles Hyland Jones, III, Capt. A. E. F. Trans. Corps World War, b. 22 Feb. 1897, married Annis Amy Freemeyer, Dec. 17, 1910.

ISSUE: (1) Esther Annis, born Nov. 4, 1914.
(2) Ruth Grant, born March 3, 1918.
(3) Mary Evelyn, born January 19, 1922.

1. Arthur Emory,¹ immigrated to Maryland in 1666, d. circa 1699. His second wife was Anne Smith, d. circa 1692.

ISSUE: i. *Arthur*² the Elder, b. circa 1671, d. 1747.
ii. John, b. circa 1673.
iii. William, b. circa 1674.
iv. Anne, b. circa 1676.

2. Arthur Emory,² the elder married Anne Thomas, Nov. 20, 1721.

ISSUE: i. John, b. 1698, d. 11 Jan. 1761.
ii. Arthur, d. 1765.
iii. *Thomas*,³ d. 1765.
iv. Anne.
v. Sarah.
vi. Juliana.
vii. Letitia.
viii. Gideon.
ix. James.

3. Thomas Emory married Sarah Lane. He died 1765.

ISSUE: 4. i. *Thomas Lane*, b. 1751.

4. Thomas Lane Emory,⁴ 1st. Lieut. 4th Md. Battalion of The Flying Camp, b. 1751, d. 2 May, 1828, in Balto. Co., Age 77. Married Elizabeth Hopewell.

ISSUE: 5. i. *Thomas Lane, Jr.*,⁵ b. 1789, d. Feb. 5, 1835.

ii. Richard.

iii. Mary.

Thomas Lane Emory Jr., United Volunteers of Baltimore War, 1812, married 13 June, 1815, Eliza Harwood Grant, b. 14 Aug. 1795, d. 15 June 1852.

ISSUE: i. Eliza Lindenberger, b. 15 Nov. 1816, d. 22 Nov. 1863.

ii. George Lindenberger, b. 7 Dec. 1820.

iii. Isabella Rebecca, b. 22 Mar. 1822.

iv. Thomas Lane, b. 25 Nov. 1825, d. 28 Oct. 1863.

v. Daniel Grant, b. 14 Feb. 1828.

vi. *Mary*,⁶ b. 24 Oct. 1831, d. Dec. 19, 1899, m. John Sanderson Price, Oct. 13, 1859.

ISSUE: see Price Family.

Daniel Grant Emory borne 14 Feb. 1828, died Feb. 14 1885. Married 2nd wife Mary Virginia Fulton.

ISSUE: i. Edith Grant.

ii. Lucretia Van Bibber mar. Fred. Sampson.

iii. Mary.

iv. Thomas Lane.

v. Isabel Neilson.

Edith Grant Emory married William Brown Hanson.

ISSUE: i. William Brown.

ii. Elizabeth.

iii. Daniel Grant.

iv. Summerfield Tilghman.

Mary Emory married Julien L. Eysman.

ISSUE: i. Julien L.

ii. Emory.

Thomas Lane Emory, III, married Mary Campbell of Portland Ore.

ISSUE: i. Thomas Lane.

ii. Jerry.

iii. Elizabeth.

Isabel Neilson Emory married Floyd Keeler.

ISSUE: i. Mary mar. Charles Warwick.

ii. Isabel.

iv. Ruth.

v. Edith.

iii. Fenelon.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

February 9, 1931.—The regular meeting of the Society was held tonight with the President in the chair.

A list of donations made to the Library and Gallery since the last meeting was read.

It was reported that Miss Maria Lovell Eaton and her sister Mrs. Charles R. Weld, had presented to the Society a case containing family miniatures, silver, etc., and two portraits, one being by the noted Boston artist, Badger. Miss Eaton and Mrs. Weld have not yet completed their collection but they hope to do so as soon as they return from Italy in the Spring.

The following persons, previously nominated, were elected to Active Membership:

Howard Randolph Bland

Dr. L. Wardlaw Miles

Charles Greenleaf Page

Mrs. Ralph Foxhall Nolley.

The following deaths were reported from among our Members:

Mrs. Henry C. Shirley, on October 16, 1930.

William A. Marburg, Esquire, on January 10, 1931.

Major George W. Hyde, on January 15, 1931.

Dr. Hiram Woods, on January 15, 1931.

John P. Paca, Esquire, on January 23, 1931.

April 13, 1931.—The regular meeting of the Society was called to order by the President.

A collection of miscellaneous papers, probably to be known as the Rogers-Law papers, being those of Lloyd Nicholas Rogers and Thomas Law, were presented on behalf of Mrs. Wilfred Mustard.

The following named persons were elected to membership:
Life:

Mrs. Herman B. Massey

J. Alexis Shriver

Active:

Mrs. Austin McLanahan

Miss Rebecca M. Hickok

Dr. Carrie W. Smith

Mr. Albert S. Cook

Dr. J. Hall Pleasants presented to the Society on behalf of the Publication Committee the 47th volume of the Archives of Maryland, being the 7th of the subseries of the Journal and Correspondence of the State Council of Maryland 1781.

It was stated that by order of the Council the hour of the meeting would hereafter be named as 8.15 p. m.; and that the meeting would be called to order promptly at 8.30 p. m. and the speaker follow immediately after the regular business.

Mr. William B. Marye was introduced as the speaker of the evening and gave a very delightful paper entitled "Indian Maryland: its Towns and Trails."

At the close of the paper it was moved by Mr. John L. Sanford, duly seconded and unanimously carried, that a vote of thanks be extended to Mr. Marye for his most interesting and entertaining paper.

The thanks of the Society were upon motion made and carried extended to Mr. Sanford as Chairman of the Committee on Addresses for his very efficient efforts in securing speakers for the monthly meetings.

The attention of the members was called to the Sesqui-Centennial celebration to be held on May 2nd, at 3 p. m. at the Rigbie House, near Conowingo, in honor of Lafayette. Mr. J. Alexis Shriver, President of the Harford County Historical Society extended a very cordial invitation to our members.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Lafayette in Harford County, 1781. An account of the events attending the passage of the Marquis de La Fayette and his troops through Harford County in 1781 and of subsequent events, to the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. By J. ALEXIS SHRIVER. Privately Printed, Bel Air, Maryland, 1931.

This memorial monograph, prepared in connection with the celebration of the Harford County Historical Society, is an unwritten chapter in the history of the American Revolution, and one of no mean importance. The material used is largely documentary and has been skillfully assembled into a connected story.

The book is beautifully printed by the Waverly Press, and is attractively illustrated. The price is \$1.00 per copy, and a few special copies, autographed, may be had at five dollars the copy.

Information wanted of parentage of Dr. David Ross of Bladensburg, Md. He owned land there in 1745 and in 1750 married Arianna Brice, sister of C. J. Brice of Md. His son David, was a Mayor during the Revolution and he married Henrietta Maria Bordley dau. of John Beal Bordley.

Mrs. Samuel Shackelford Morris,
136 W. 11th St., New York City.

Information wanted as to the present ownership of the family Bible of James Miller, b. in Glasgow, Scotland in 1730 and died 1808 in Port Royal, Virginia. This Bible was in the possession of the late Capt. Henry Howell Lewis, U. S. N., and C. S. N., who died in Baltimore, 17 March, 1893.

Mrs. J. E. Warren,
Box 81, Newport News, Va.

We have received from Mr. Herbert T. Hartman of Chestertown, Md. the following inscription copied from one of the ledgers of Robert Morris:

Maryland 1747.

Ledger B.

“Laus Deo,

Belonging to and containing the Accounts and Dealings of the Subscriber, son of Andrew Morris, Mariner, and Maudlin, his wife of Liverpool in the County of Lancaster in Great Britain, where the subscriber was Born April twentieth in the Year of our Lord One Thousand, Seven Hundred and Eleven. On the 17th of April, 1747 the Balances Transferred from a Former Ledger into this were Justly Due to, and from

Robert Morris.

The Lord giveth, and the Lord taketh away.”

BENEFACTORS AND CONTRIBUTORS TO THE FUNDS OF THE SOCIETY

Mrs. Mary Washington Keyser, Gift of the Buildings and grounds of the Society (1916).	
George Peabody, Gift (1866).....	\$20,000.00
J. Wilson Leakin, Bequest (1923), Historical relics and.....	10,000.00
Drayton Meade Hite, Gift (1919).....	1,000.00
and Bequest (1923).....	6,000.00
Mrs. Drayton Meade Hite, Bequest (1927).....	4,000.00
Mendes Cohen, Bequest (1915).....	5,000.00
Mrs. Caroline J. Lytle (1928).....	5,000.00
Van Lear Black, Gift.....	1,500.00
Miss Eleanor S. Cohen, Gifts (1919 Historical relics and \$300, Memorial to her parents, Israel and Cecilia E. Cohen (1926)	1,000.00
Miss Susan Dobbin Leakin 1924), Preparation of J. Wilson Leakin room and contribution to its contents.	
Charles Exley Calvert, Gift.....	1,150.00
Mrs. Thomas B. Gresham, Bequest (1926).....	1,200.00
Isaac Henry Ford, Bequest (1916).....	1,000.00
W. Hall Harris, Gift.....	1,000.00
Isaac F. Nicholson, Gift (1909).....	1,000.00
Isaac Tyson Norris, Gift (1916).....	1,000.00
J. Henry Stickney, Bequest (1892).....	1,000.00
Mrs. Emilie McKim Reed, Bequest (1926).....	1,000.00
Henry Stockbridge, Gift (1920).....	1,000.00
DeCourcy W. Thom, Gift.....	1,000.00
Mrs. DeCourcy W. Thom, Gift.....	1,000.00
W. G. Baker, Gift.....	500.00
Mrs. W. Hall Harris, Gift.....	500.00
Adelaide S. Wilson, Gift.....	500.00
J. Appleton Wilson, Gift.....	500.00
William Power Wilson, Gift.....	500.00
Mrs. Rebecca Lanier King, Bequest (1928).....	500.00
McHenry Howard, Gift.....	333.34
Charles McHenry Howard, Gift.....	333.33
Elizabeth Gray Howard, Gift.....	333.33
Simon Dalsheimer, Gift.....	300.00
Miles White, Jr., Gift.....	300.00

Miss Nellie Williams, Gift.....	\$ 200.00
Charles C. Homer, Jr., Gift.....	150.00
Raphael Semmes, Gifts.....	140.00
Mrs. George F. Libby, Gifts.....	125.00
Samuel M. Wilson, Gift.....	120.00
Louis H. Dielman, Gift.....	100.00
R. C. Hoffman, Gift.....	100.00
Henry P. Hynson, Gift.....	100.00
William Ingle, Gift.....	100.00
Mrs. Rebecca Littlejohn, Gift.....	100.00
John H. Morgan, Gift.....	100.00
Lawrence J. Morris, Life Membership.....	100.00
Mrs. Charlotte Gilman Paul, Gift.....	100.00
Mrs. Mary B. Redwood, Life Membership.....	100.00
Mrs. Mary Clough Cain, Life Membership.....	100.00
George Harvey Davis, Life Membership.....	100.00
Mrs. Ida M. Shirk, Life Membership.....	100.00
Mrs. Joseph Y. Jeanes, Life Membership.....	100.00
Bernard C. Steiner, Gift.....	100.00
J. Alexis Shriver, Life Membership.....	100.00
Edwin Warfield, Jr., Gift.....	75.00
Mrs. Emma U. Warfield, Gift.....	75.00
Blanchard Randall, Gift.....	43.42
Ferd. Bernheimer, Gift.....	30.00
Walter I. Dawkins, Gift.....	25.00
William J. Donnelly, Gift.....	25.00
A. E. Duncan, Gift.....	25.00
Mrs. E. Edmunds Foster, Gift.....	25.00
John W. Marshall, Gift.....	25.00
John Parker, Gift.....	25.00
Mrs. Joseph Y. Jeanes.....	25.00
Daniel Annan, Gift.....	20.00
C. C. Shriver, Gift.....	20.00
Mrs. Francis T. Redwood, Gift.....	16.00
Mrs. John H. Sherburne, Gift.....	10.00
Mrs. Annie Leakin Sioussat, Gift.....	10.00
Samuel Grafton Duvall, Gift.....	10.00
Mrs. V. E. Mohler, Gift.....	10.00
William B. Levy, Gift.....	5.00
Philip Francis Trippe, Gift.....	5.00